

Panelists foresee survival of Israel

by JOHN LOVELL

The possibility of peace in the Middle East was the theme of the final discussion of the Hillel-sponsored Conference on Middle Eastern Affairs last night.

Three specialists in Middle Eastern affairs, Joel Carmichael, Abdul Aziz Zuabi and Irwin Cotler, took part in a panel discussion moderated by Professor Harry Bracken.

Carmichael said the Middle East situation was not a confrontation, because the Arab intentions to destroy Israel were not matched by a similar desire on the part of Israel to overrun any Arab state. The latest war showed that the elimination of Israel was impossible, he claimed.

Abdul-Aziz Zuabi agreed that the permanence of Israel was incontestable, and added that Israel must realize it could not dictate a lasting peace to the Arabs. He said the first step towards peace would be a non-aggression pact, negotiated through the UN, between Israel and the Arab states. Permanent agreement, he said, should include recognition of the right of Israel to exist, and Israeli compensation of the Palestinian refugees.

Zuabi said that border problems and the issue of territory occupied by Israel since the war would be settled after, not before negotiations. The present arms race could lead to another war, he warned, unless public opinion could be mobilized against it. He stressed that no successful settlement could be reached until a feeling of equality existed between the parties concerned.

Irwin Cotler pointed out that a solution to the Arab-Israel problem was complicated by the involvement of major powers from outside, especially Russia. He compared the escalation of Russian military strength in the Arab countries to early stages of American involvement in Vietnam.

In his analysis of the June war, Cotler claimed it was a war of genocide waged on Israel by irrational and belligerent Arab leaders, with the silent consent of the rest of the world. He suggested that if Israel had lost the war, there would be no survivors in Israel.

Council Executive seeks to lift Fekete suspension

by DON MACPHERSON
Senior Staff Writer

The Executive Committee of the Students' Society yesterday urged the Senate Committee on Student Discipline to lift the administrative suspension on John Fekete and grant him a televised hearing of his case now before the disciplinary committee.

In reply to the request, Chairman Perry Meyer of the administrative body announced that the committee has scheduled a "special meeting" to be held "during the weekend."

Students' Society President Peter Smith, Internal Vice-President Danny Trevick and External Vice-President Richard Burkart are to meet today with the Senate Committee for further discussions on the matter.

The Arts and Science Undergraduate Society executive yesterday afternoon called on the Senate Committee to grant Fekete "a fair hearing in an atmosphere conducive to the impartial administration of justice" and termed the suspension "unjust".

Meanwhile, a letter calling on faculty members to support attempts to have the suspension lifted and committee proceedings televised was drawn up and circulated by Students for a Democratic University to obtain student signatures.

Expresses "grave concern"

The Executive Committee, which constitutionally represents "the executive authority of the Students' Council", said in a let-

ter to Dean C. D. Solin, secretary of the Senate Committee, that it is "gravely concerned" with the decision not to televise the hearing.

Fekete was placed under administrative suspension Wednesday after he walked out of a Senate Committee hearing because he had been refused a televised hearing.

Still retains his right

The fourth-year honors English student is before the committee on a charge brought by Principal H. Locke Robertson of having participated in the publication of an article not conforming to university "standards of decency".

"We understand that the Committee's reason for this refusal was that Mr. Fekete had previously rejected his right to a televised hearing," said the letter, signed by Smith.

"We feel that in justice Mr. Fekete still retains his right to this option."

The letter referred to a statement issued November 8 by Senate which said "larger questions of standards and policy involving breaches of student discipline might well be held in public with general benefit to the University community."

The Senate had also said in the statement that it had "decided to ask the Committee on Student Discipline to consider conducting the present case (the Boll Weevils Affair) in public and with the consent of the students concerned."

The Executive Committee letter said statements made by Fekete and his lawyer, Claude-Armand Sheppard, prior to Wednesday on the subject of televised proceedings are "irrelevant at this time."

Student support noted

"We have already had considerable indications that our concern is a reflection of campus feeling," the letter said in requesting the Senate Committee to lift the suspension and televise its hearings.

"As the Discipline Committee would have nothing to hide, we suggest that this is to the advantage of the entire McGill community."

The letter was signed by Smith "for the Executive Committee".

The committee also includes Trevick, Burkart, Daily Editor-in-Chief Peter Allnutt and new Finance Committee Chairman John Hamilton.

Allnutt and Pierre Fournier, editor of the Daily's weekend supplement, have been reprimanded by the Senate Committee for their part in the publication of a satirical article in Fekete's weekly column Boll Weevils.

In reply to the Executive Committee request, Meyer said the letter "obviously... must be given very serious consideration" and announced the scheduling of a special weekend meeting of the Senate Committee.

Executive confident

In an interview after he had received Meyer's reply, Smith said the situation "looks favorable" for the Executive Committee.

He said he and his two vice-presidents will "insist" that the Senate Committee meet the request for "the minimum amount of protection that a member of the Students' Society, which we purport to represent, is entitled to."

Smith said "no plans have yet been formulated" for action in the event of a refusal of the request, but said the move had the support of several faculty members and students.

"We've been made aware of quite a substantial amount of support among faculty members, including senior faculty members, who are greatly disturbed by the actions of the Senate Committee in suspending Fekete."

He said there is "no question" that the student body will support the request.

Trevick said he has "strong indications that the larger part of the student body agrees that it is best for the McGill community that these proceedings be televised."

Burkart said he is "quite optimistic" that the Executive Committee's request will be agreed to, "possibly by tomorrow afternoon."

He said it is "very difficult" for the Executive Committee to determine how much support it can expect from the student body but added: "We do have considerable support."



A WINNER: Last week in this spot you saw a model of Bruce Allen's design for the 1968 ice palace. This week his dream has materialized. The fourth year architecture student is not only a competent draughtsman but also a promising social satirist. Watch carefully for the wisps of smoke from the chimney.

today

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Folksinger Nancy White. 3625 Aylmer, 8:30 pm. nightly.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY: Friday — Juma prayers. Union 327, 1:15 pm.

SANDWICH THEATRE: La Dolce Vita Opera Co. in "How to Write Your Own Gilbert & Sullivan Opera". Union Theatre, 1 pm.

HILLEL: Recording of "Fossil or Nation": debate between Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee and Ambassador Yaakov D. Herzog. 3460 Stanley, 1 pm.

UNIVERSITIES WEEK: Noon hour discussion. Seminar — The Role of the Students in the Democratization Process. Union 307, 1 pm.

PAKISTAN STUDENTS' CLUB: Pakistani dinner & entertainment. Complete meals — \$1 (members); \$1.25 (non-members). Union Cafeteria, 6-8:30 pm.

OLD MCGILL '68: Old McGill sales campaign. Last day. Union-main floor and B44.

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB: Psychology '68 experimenters' meeting. Union 467, 1 pm.

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPING AREAS STUDIES: Seminar — Dr. M. Baqal. Attitudes to Foreign Aid & Foreign Investment in Developing Countries. Arts W 120, 4 pm.

FACULTY FRIDAY: Concert by University of Toronto students. Monteverdi, de Falla, Hindemith, & Poulenc. Redpath Hall, 8:30 pm.

CYCOM: Beginners' FORTRAN E309, 1 pm. BAP (FORTRAN is recommended). E406, 1 pm.

JAZZ SOCIETY: Jazz concert. Union 123, 1 pm.

CURLING CLUB: Curling as usual. Caledonia Curling Club. 1-5 pm.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Nurses discussion group. Wilson Hall 224, 1 pm. Winter weekend cancelled.

CHEERLEADERETTE TRYOUTS: 68-69 squad, first practice. Wear shorts & sneakers. RVC Gym, 5-6 pm.

PRE-MED: Dr. Sam Herlich — hair transplant specialist. 1-2 pm, S4.

FILM SOCIETY: Dig the Underground — Warhol's Vinyl, Emschwiller's Relativity, Los Angeles, Uptight Is Shit, Palace of Pleasure. L132, 8 pm.

"SOME OTHER BROTHERS": Winter Carnival. Pictures will be distributed to all who want them. Union Cafeteria, 1 pm.

FENCING: McGill vs. Queen's in three weapons. Currie Gym, 7:30 pm.

CYCOM: RAX terminal operation. E406, 1 pm.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT: Bill Peterkin, St. Edward's House on "What does the Half Way House Do?". 3625 Aylmer, 1 pm.

ITALIAN SOCIETY: Executive meeting. B24, 1 pm.

NEWMAN CENTRE: Skating at Beaver Lake. Meet at Newman House. Dancing & refreshments after. Everybody welcome. 6:30 pm.

YAVNEH: Open meeting. Hillel House, 3460 Stanley, 1 pm.

PGSS: Department reps may pick up latest controversial issue of the McGill Martlet for their dept. at 1 pm in the PGSS Lounge.

SDU & ASSOC. AT MCGILL TO END THE WAR IN VIET NAM: Joint general meeting to discuss action on Fekete affair and presence of war recruiters. 1 pm.

SATURDAY

SAVOY SOCIETY: Company Call. Girls & Grosvenor at 2 pm. Everyone else at 2:30 pm. Full orchestra. Union 307 & 327, 2-5 pm.

ANGLICAN CHAPLAINCY: Workday. Lunch & refreshments provided. 3555 University St., 10 am.

HILLEL & YAVNEH: Melava Malka. Party, refreshments & entertainment. Hillel House, 7:30 pm.

FILM SOCIETY: "The Persecution And Assassination of Jean-Paul Marat as Performed by the Inmates of the Asylum at Charenton under the Direction of the Marquis de Sade." Also a Roman Polanski short. 1 pm, 3:30 pm, 6:30 pm. and 9 pm. PSCA.

SEX EDUCATION SOCIETY: Open meeting — informal discussion: "Heterosexual Interaction in Contemporary University Subculture". Non-members welcome. Union, main floor lounge 8 pm.

GROUP OF 13: Meeting to discuss common problem. 3477, 7 pm.

MOC: IOCA sno-ski all weekend. 12 Shaw St., Shawbridge.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: Basketball practice. Currie Gym, 3 pm.

YAVNEH: All invited to Melave Malka with Rabbi Baron. Cumsitz following. Hillel House, 3460 Stanley, 8 pm.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Coffee party. Everyone welcome. Union Coffee Lounge. 8 pm.

SUNDAY

ANGLICAN CHAPLAINCY: Holy Eucharist followed by breakfast & student meeting. 3555 University St., 10 am.

YCL: Seminar on Marxism. Anyone interested welcome. 3520 Aylmer, 4 pm.

MOC: Ski trip to Mount Echo leaves 7:45 am from Roddick Gates.

AUGUSTANA HOUSE: Co-op supper; 5:30 pm. Lutheran service; 6:45 pm. Play-reading "In Camera". 3483 Peel, 8 pm.

YAVNEH: Study group cancelled due to Melave Malka. Young Israel of Montreal. 10 am.

WHAT'S WHAT

STRATFORD TICKETS

Special student tickets at \$1 will be available for all performances of the Stratford Festival's "Midsummer Night's Dream". The play, starting at the Théâtre Maisonneuve on March 13 is on a North American tour. The entire balcony will be reserved for high school and college students.

SOCIAL WORK CONFERENCE

A conference on "Social Work in Contemporary Society" will take place at McGill from today until Sunday. Organized by the Canadian Conference of Social Work Students, the conference will hear Claude Ryan of Le Devoir and several other speakers.

PHYSIOLOGY FILMS

The Physiology Department is sponsoring its fifth Cardiovascular Film Festival tomorrow in the Martin Theatre, Room 504 of the McIntyre Medical Building at 10 am.

The program includes "Pulse of Life", "Percé on the Rocks", "How to Build an Igloo", and "City of God".

TORONTO MUSICIANS AT MCGILL

As part of an exchange program between the faculties of Music and the University of Toronto, music students from Toronto present a concert tonight at 8:30 pm in Redpath Hall.

As part of the Faculty Friday series, the concert features the Opera School in "Il Combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda" by seventeenth century composer Monteverdi with the student string orchestra conducted by Ernesto Barbini.

The rest of the program includes a Manuel de Falla concerto with soloist Elizabeth Keenan on the harpsichord, the Kleine Kammermusik of 1922 by Hindemith and the Sextet of 1945 by Poulenc.

ENGINEERING WEEK

Engineering Week presents an informal panel discussion between faculty, administration and students on the trends in Engineering education today at 1 pm.

On Saturday, students and the public are invited to visit the exhibits on display between 9 am and 1 pm in the Union Ballroom.

OXFAM

Oxfam is holding its annual seminar tomorrow between 9:30 am and 3:30 pm in the Macdonald Chemistry Building.

Some of the highlights include films on India and Africa at 10:15 am a talk on Oxfam's Overseas Aid Program at 11 am by Henry Fletcher and a talk on "Health and Family Planning in India" by Dr. D. B. McLure at 1 pm.

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

After a long period of inactivity, the YCL is holding a Marxist Education program with a seminar Sunday, February 11, 3520 Aylmer at 4 pm. The topic will be introduced by Sam Walsh.

When flower-power isn't quite enough here's how to register another kind of protest.

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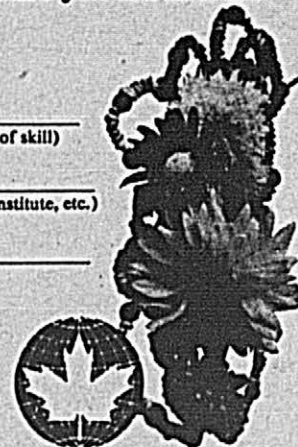
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Nationalism goads Arabs

— Carmichael

by ERROL NAIMAN

The failure of Arab leaders to approach and solve their domestic problems is one of the main causes of mid-Eastern strife, Joel Carmichael said yesterday.

Speaking at Hillel the author of "The Shaping of the Arabs" outlined the origins of Arab nationalism in the late 19th century.

Carmichael took Islamic studies at Columbia, Sorbonne and Oxford universities. He has travelled extensively in the mid-East and has first hand knowledge of the area's problems.

He claimed its main objective

was to gain freedom and national status from the Ottoman Empire. He stressed that with the exception of Egypt, none of the present thirteen Arab states had a national character. The people thought of themselves not as Jordanians but rather as Arabs. Considering the fact that the thirteen Arab states have an area larger than that of Canada, and that Israel was so small in comparison, "It's hard to see

why Israel bothers them so much", Carmichael continued.

Carmichael also denied that Arab nationalism would be used by the Russians as a tool to dominate the Eastern Mediterranean.

Explaining Nasser's ability to consolidate his position despite the failure of the recent six-day war, Carmichael said Nasser is using "Arab nationalism as a weapon" to continually incite the people.

Free University broadens scope

Since the general meetings of the disenchanted in January, the Free University has now begun to snowball.

With 18 seminar and workshop groups already in action, and 10 more in the offing, MFU is now in search of a building to house an office, seminar rooms, coffee house and co-op book store.

The co-operatively run "centre" would allow people from all walks of life to drop in and mix informally, exchange ideas, and to become involved in the seminars and projects. Anyone with any ideas is invited to call WU- (843-6639) or drop in at the present office at 2150 Mackay, Apt 12 (931-6053).

The aim of the Free University is to provide a forum wherein individuals and groups can create their own learning experiences. The emphasis is on group discussions and action projects as opposed to the traditional professor-student lecture process.

Within the free environment, the dehumanizing structure and ideology of the existing institutions can be challenged, and the participants can create an alternative "community" affirming their needs, interests and life styles.

During the past ten days, a number of new resource people, professors and journalists, have offered to delve into such areas as Latin America, cybernetics, and the underground press.

In addition to the seminars and workshops, open forums are held every two weeks to discuss the further evolution and development of the free university concept. At these forums, problems of education are debated, plays and films staged, and guest speakers invited to air their views. The next forum will take place at Sir George Williams University, Friday Feb. 16, 7:30 pm in room 635.

All seminars are free, but contributions are appreciated.

Courses

Mass Education in a Decadent Society — Jay Weinstein, 843-5790, Thur. 8:30 pm, SUB (Student Union Bldg McGill on McTavish)
Black Power — Jerry Bornstein, 521-4594, Med. 8:15 — SCM (Student Christian Movement, Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer, S. of Pine)
Literature — The Protest of Humanism — V. Levant (288-2552) or Ken Dupuis (843-4486), Thurs. 6:30 pm — 3709 Basset (near Pine and St. Famille)
Community — Its theory and practice — Hans Sinn (365-7807) or Bill Horan (288-6521), Tues. 8 pm — 1216 St. Andre.
Youth and Social Change — Mark Zannis (288-9839), Sun. 2 pm — 3585 St. Famille.
Humour, Wit and Satire — Ellie Rosenzweig (747-5945), Wed. 7 pm — SUB 458.
The History of the New Left in Canada — D. Roussopoulos (844-4076), Sat. 11 am — 3837 Blvd. St. Laurent (Our Generation)
South Africa in Transition — John Shingler (849-1044), Mon. 8 pm — 227 St. Paul W, third floor (call first)
French Canada — History, culture and direction — Jacques Larue Langlois (270-2086), Sat. 2 pm — SUB 23, 24.
Revolutionary Thought in Latin America — Sergio Sismondo (672-6918), Sun. 7 pm.
Community Organizing (domestic and international) — Bill Curry (526-3949), Sun.
Spiritual Liberation — WU (843-6639), Wed. 8:15 — SCM.
Peoples Theatre — Rob Kelder (288-8746), Hugh Nelson (489-1027), Sat. 2:30 — University Settlement, 3553 St. Urbain.
The Jewish Foundation of the Revolutionary Tradition — Mickey Posluns (843-8130), Mon. 6:30 pm — SCM, 3625 Aylmer.
Astrology — Axel Harvey (843-7385), Tue. 8 pm — SCM.
Communications — Role of the Press and Radio — M. Avigan (276-9245) — Film Making — Marc Norenberg (737-1701).
Rock Lyric, Soul, New Poetry — Jon Franck (845-5347), Thur. 8 pm — 1122 Sherbrooke W.
Marx, Freud, Sartre — Jeremy Walker (935-1538), Wed. 9:30 pm — 1947 Maisonneuve (call first)
Ethical Problems of Science — Ed. Kaufman (681-8385), Fri. 7:30 — SUB 327.
The Musical Impulse — Steve Freygood (737-3749), Sun.
Cybernetics — Heaven or Hell — Bob Milligan (484-4838).
Total Sensual Awareness — Dan Daniels (272-8904), Fri. 7.
Modern Dance — Body Movement — Will Elliott (288-4923).
Conversational French — Berlitzkreig — call 931-6053.
Film — Peter Ohlin (filled), Western Mysticism — Bruce Garside (filled), Photography workshop — Brian Clark (843-8130), Sun. 2 pm — 3666 St. Laurent.
Graphics and Drawing — Jim Schwartz (843-8130), Sun. 2 pm — 3809 Blvd. St. Laurent.
Mind Machines Workshop — Laurie Nixon (843-6639).
Math — Don Douglass (849-1903), Fri. 7:15.
A number of Montrealers who met the clan from Everdale (Toronto's Free high school) last weekend, plan to start a similar project in downtown Montreal. Anyone interested, should contact Al Bailin (747-1609) or Father Burke (484-8792).



Princess

Susan

Susan, last but not least of the Winter Carnival princesses, is a student in Second Year Arts. She involves herself in heterosexual sports — that is — skiing, swimming and the intramural program. This nineteen-year-old also sketches, participates in the Blood Drive, the Debating Tournament and the Film Society.



SPANKY AND OUR GANG OR:

the definitive and true-to-life story of how four orphans of the storm banded together in spite of many and varied calamities to rise from the tortured surroundings of a converted chicken coop to become admired by Society, emulated by men and women of Good Character, and applauded by music lovers in the alarmingly short span of six months At the Carnival.

Thatcher keeps mum on student fee hike

REGINA (CUP) — Saskatchewan premier Ross Thatcher last week refused to explain his recent fee hike for students at the University of Saskatchewan.

He told a student delegation he refused to even consider retraction of the recently-announced fee increases, since the taxpayers of the province could not afford to pay any more for education.

Fee hikes averaging \$75 a year were announced last month, bringing them to \$385 for freshmen and \$600 for upper-classmen.

Asked if he would decrease tuition if there was a budgetary surplus, Thatcher refused to comment.

Regina campus student president Danny Lapres said that in 1964, the year of the last fee hike, there was a \$14 million budgetary surplus and a \$5 per capita increase in federal education grants.

Thatcher challenged these statistics until they were confirmed by the provincial Treasurer.

Don Mitchell, Vice-President of the Canadian Union of Students, called the increase "an outright denial of a movement in Canada to broaden educational opportunity".

Speaking at a student rally before the meeting with Thatcher, Mitchell said such fee hikes make the university a preserve of the rich. He said higher income groups are represented eight times more than the lower income groups in Canadian universities.

Frost seeks co-operation until library completed

by FRIEDA MILLER

At a meeting of library users Wednesday, Dean Frost asked for campus co-operation during the trying year of dislocation to come.

The proposed McLennan Research Library should be completed by October, at which time the collection of books from the Redpath Library will be temporarily transferred to the new library, while Redpath undergoes renovations. These two buildings will be linked by a bridge.

Dean Frost hoped that all this will be carried on with as little

inconvenience to the students as possible. Keith Crouch, the Director of the committee, also touched on problems concerning library operations such as the improved exit checks which should be implemented in about two weeks.

The renovated Redpath Undergraduate Library will be able to provide 80% of the undergraduate students' requirements, and its seating capacity will be increased from 500 to 1,500 seats.

The main floor of the McLennan will be for research and open to the public.

As of now the date set for the overall completion is the fall of 1969.

LECTURES CANCELLED

All lectures and laboratory periods will be cancelled on Friday and Saturday, February 10th and 17th, for Winter Carnival and the mid-term holiday.

OLD MCGILL PRIZES

The following people have won Old McGill prizes.

Grand prize:

Robyn Belkin

Other prize winners:

Esmond Chan

Gloria Paugh

Eduard Dekanis

Gary Medford

Ron Coristine

Will they kindly come to the Old McGill office in Union B44 on Tuesday, Feb. 13, between 1 and 2 pm.

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STAFFERS FOR THIS ISSUE

shotgun soroka and feline friend await daybreak... paws on the copy paper, cathairs in the keys... another thursday night... another trip to ottawa maybe... sorry ellen, just had to put the plug in the story... errol is willing to chat at 4 am (some kind of nut)... peter, marc, saron, john, pierre et toute la gang à 8430... thankx to sandy, joAnne, david, clara, etc. at 3480... and to all the faithful who frequent 3477, don't forget this coming saturday's experience... enigmatically your, J-57919.

It could be you

Today, members of the Senate Student Discipline Committee and the Students' Society executive are meeting to discuss the trial of John Fekete. Both positions have been made clear: the executive is seeking a televised hearing for a member of the Students' Society while the Committee refuses to grant such a hearing on the argument that Fekete did not previously accept such an offer.

The upset has spread throughout the University. Faculty has been putting intense pressure on the Committee to lift the suspension and open the trial. Petitions are flying about calling for the same things.

So once again we enter the debate over how the Discipline Committee is to operate. Our stand is clear: the meetings

should be open if they must be held, but at the very minimum Fekete must have the same rights as Allnutt and Fournier. But we begin to wonder why we consistently must return to this debate.

Why is it that discipline must be carried out by an omnipotent committee which can set its method of operations at will? Why is our only recourse the political manoeuvrings with the top brass of the university? In short, why are we subject to all-embracing and often arbitrary rules but have no accompanying rights?

Right now, various committees have been set up to improve the situation. The events of the past days should impress upon them the importance of their work; for the trials that are being conducted affect not only a few individuals but the entire academic community.

Every one of us is inextricably involved and none of us can remain passive while the present impasse exists.

Those who are working for an open or televised hearing for John Fekete must be supported; but we must also step up the process of finding a more acceptable method of meting out justice here.

Towards a new definition

As the university becomes more conscious of its purposes, internal structures and role within society, we have begun a collection of articles on the University and Society.

It has been vividly brought home to us that there are serious divisions within the university itself — the Administration works on one definition of the university's role, students have another, while faculty operates with yet a third. It has also become clear that we can no longer continue on this basis.

We feel it is crucial that the university not fall into a state of complete introspection, but consider its relations and obligations to the world around it. And there is a need for more than the discussion and briefs of the Tripartite Commission.

With this in mind today's edition of Flux concentrates on the social context of the university — and we hope to carry this into a deeper analysis in later issues. Those who share our concern in this respect are invited to submit their ideas for general campus airing.

Open letter

Sir,
This is an open letter to the engineering and science students of McGill University from Gyula Imre, poet and former chemical engineer at the aluminum ore plant and aluminum smelter at Ajka, Hungary.
Dear Friends,

A few years ago, with a letter of recommendation from the principal of a Canadian university, the personnel manager of Canadian Industries Limited (C.I.L.) arranged an appointment for me in the new C.I.L. skyscraper on Dorchester Boulevard.

At that time I was badly in need of a job because I was living in a slum and had almost no money but during a two and a half hour interview the personnel representative 'explained' and 'justified' the company's policy of hiring no-one over the age of 35. Therefore I, refugee in excellent health and with excellent qualifications and experience was refused employment.

Now C.I.L. representatives are on campus to recruit students. I do not wish to interfere with on-campus recruiting because I am strongly pro-American and think that the American soldiers are fighting in Viet Nam for a very worthwhile cause and do not feel qualified to poke my nose into the affairs of the US. However on the basis of my experience with C.I.L. coming on campus I feel the representatives are coming on campus seeking their own economic advantage and nothing else. I would worry very much if it is this kind of mentality and spirit which is defending human rights.

I also strongly urge that C.I.L. be nationalised so that

it will no longer have the right to put qualified middle age immigrants into the slavery of unemployment and poverty (a crematorium would be better).

This would be better than the unjust discrimination which now exists in our "free Quebec Society".

Engineers, how would you feel in my place?

Gyula Imre

Apology and other things

Sir,
An injustice has been done to the fine specimens of athletic ability who represent McGill in the basketball wars. An article appeared in the February 7th issue of the Daily which pillories and destroys a fine effort on the part of the Redmen in defeating Bishop's 80-71.

It is with a heavy heart that I accept full responsibility for the article in question. As a result, the Daily has placed me on waivers. I wish to make a confession not as an excuse for but rather an explanation of my conduct.

The Redmen, a team I love dearly, had just won a big game and in the post-game euphoria I found myself in the company of a large group of celebrators. As is wont to happen in a gathering of this sort, fermented juices were consumed and before too long I was rendered mentally "hors de combat". Unfortunately, the article which appeared in the Daily was the result of the ensuing stupor.

I wish to humbly apologize to all parties concerned, especially the team.

Michael Boone, BA 2
(It appears Tinker Bell arrived in time and Mr. Boone is back. He is now a member in good standing of the Sports staff. — ed.)

Canada and the Crown

At noon yesterday, a twenty-one gun salute was fired, reminding us that this country is a constitutional monarchy. The salute reminded us that the Queen has been at it for sixteen years. The rounds, fired every seven seconds, made one proud to be a Canadian.

It is hard to imagine a similar salute for the "President of the Republic of Canada". Perhaps we could celebrate the removal of four haemorrhoids which had been a trial for him.

Perhaps as a result of too many trips south of the border, our Quebec Liberals could imagine Canada having a President. These unfortunate men have forgotten that unemployment, housing and other economic problems, will not be solved by stripping the Queen of her Canadian crown.

In my lifetime, public denunciation of the monarchy was considered one rung above criticism of Le Chef. It was simply not done. Duplessis was a God, the Queen a saint.

The Queen does not represent colonialism, exploitation, or foreign domination. Only the Quebec Liberals would be ignorant enough to decide that the Royal Family wants us to dress

up in Mountie costumes and dance to Guy Lombardo on the lawn of Government House, while the Queen sips gin and tonic and looks on approvingly.

This is a deplorable and damnable lie. Elizabeth is the Queen of Canada, among other things. She loves us, as she loves all her children. She represents a system which has been evolving since the time of Alfred, and will continue to evolve, I pray, long after my death.

We are at a time in Canada's history when we need her help more than ever. The nation is being torn asunder. Factions in Canada are trying to tear her apart. Other groups are trying to fix Canada to the fast-rising star of American Imperialism. This turmoil must end. Canada is young. We have the potential to become a world leader. But we must remain autonomous and strong. Our only hope lies in developing strong Commonwealth ties.

We must bear in mind that this country has a good name in every respect among the family of nations.

Historians of the future will marvel at how we avoided becoming another Austria to

another Germany. The answer will be that we had enough character of our own, as expressed by Her Majesty. The sovereign is the reason why we are not Yankees at present. Our Queen is a living symbol. She is not a historical curiosity. And, as a living being, she can adjust to situations and keep us independent, in direct contradiction of the charges usually levelled at her.

One does not have to be British to love the symbols of fairness, justice, security and civilization itself. The Crown is bilingual and Canadian because it is flexible. It is too big, too sacred, and too important to be panned because of a few politicians. It graces every aspect of law and government ensuring us that we will never have a Prime Minister like Lyndon Johnson or suffer through a McCarthy era.

Daniel Johnson has often said, with the conviction of a Harry Miller, that the British started loving their King when he had lost his power. Well, for once he is right. It is not power that greets us on Christmas morning. It is continuity and hope.

Peter MARCOVITZ

Cold

Sir,
The nine men involved in the city of Laval's juvenile prostitution ring have received their sentences. The outcome is not to be believed. Girls between the ages of eight and sixteen have been exploited by this perverted group of moral

deviates. For these children, the disastrous psychological implications have just begun, yet the sentences range from only three months to a mere four years for such serious crimes.

Conversely, possession of drugs, which is by comparison a petty act, results in a five year sentence. But injustices such as this are too common.

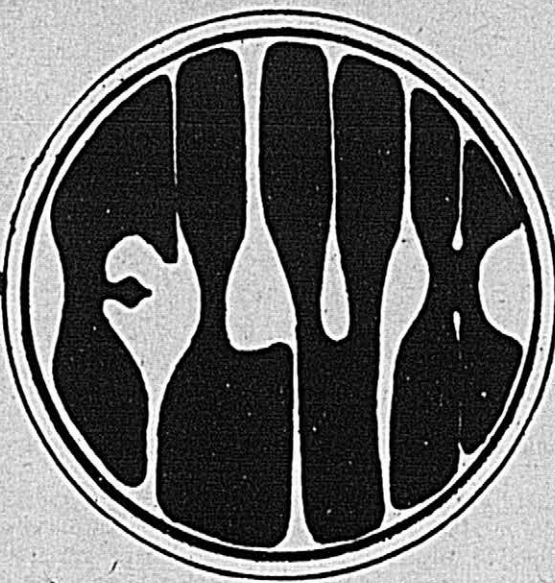
William R. Bally, of the Parents Aid Society in New York faces a ten year (Yes, Virginia, ten years) prison sentence for publicly exhibiting birth control pills to impoverished women, totally oblivious to matters of contraception.

This inconsistency leaves me cold.

Linda Davidow, BA 3

McGILL

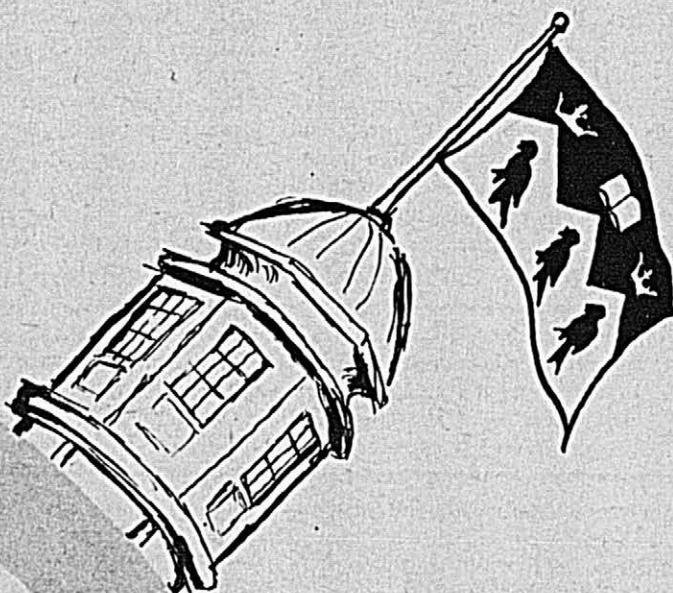
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**THE
UNIVERSITY
AND
SOCIETY**



Leitch



UNIVERSITY

This article originally appeared in the 1967 issue of *TREASON*, quarterly journal of the Free University of New York. Written by Allen Krebs, it constitutes an abbreviated version of a longer article to appear in the anthology, *THE PROPHETIC VOICE*, to be published by Random House.

There is nothing intrinsic in the nature of colleges — in the assemblage of libraries, classrooms, laboratories, teachers and students that renders them either good or bad. Just as there is nothing in the nature of television that requires it to be stultifying, debased, and mendacious. It is the purpose to which these institutions are put by the men who control them that determines what they are. The university functions in America within the matrix of the ongoing social order. Its major thrust, its very definition, derive from the grotesque social structure within which it functions. "The business of America," Calvin Coolidge very succinctly said, "is business." The business of the university is to serve business. It is controlled by businessmen and the profit from its operations accrue to businessmen; it is financed by the entire society.

Western universities were derivatives of sacred institutions: church-controlled organizations concerned with the proper relationship of men to God and men to each other under God. The black robes of the scholar, the student at graduation, the flying buttresses, the image of antiquity and hallowedness — these are the superficial vestiges — the survivals of earlier origins. Elsewhere in the West, and generally where the forces of feudalism continue to hold some power in the social order, the tradition retained a certain validity: in Latin America the university is considered a sanctuary, a privileged area in which one would be free from secular authority — as in churches or monasteries.

In the United States the universities were also the preserves, in the early days of the Republic, of clergymen and students of the cloth. But here, where a fundamental premise of all forms of human activity has been that it should serve the interests of capital, the clergymen were swept out of control of the colleges during the great industrial and continental expansion of the 19th century. In their chairs on the boards of trustees, governors and directors the merchants came to sit. And if at first they played a beneficial role, the complaints were not long in coming.

Corporations and universities

Corporations may suck profits like blood in every corner of the United States and to the furthest frontiers of its foreign domains; economic leaders might arrange for profitable savagery in Vietnam, in Africa, in South America; ever more clever

techniques may be elaborated to draw profits from the public treasury — yet liberals will continue to view these men sitting on boards of governors as philanthropists and benefactors.

Occam's razor in fact cuts in the opposite direction: men who styled themselves in pursuit of great industrial wealth simply arrange for its continued accumulation through a variety of institutional techniques. The American university is merely one of a diversity of ways in which

The second profit turnover stems from the involuted internal revenue laws. That university donations are tax-deductible (even as they benefit the donor in training labor for his firm) means that the university serves (for 6.2% of total revenue) as a useful dodge for assets that would be taxed by the government were they either maintained in liquid form or taken as individual income. In return for such philanthropy, the corporate benefactor continues to exercise discretionary power over his

The final discretion in the affairs of the seat of learning is entrusted to men who have proved their capacity for work that has nothing in common with the higher learning.

—Thorstein Veblen, *The Higher Learning in America*, 1918.

capital accumulation can be augmented.

Three times over the American colleges and universities yield a profit for those that control them. The first profit lies in the training of future corporation employees for free or for next to nothing. If personnel were trained in the factories themselves the companies would be obliged to foot the bill. But in the universities the students and the taxpayers cover the costs — in many instances completely. Consider, for example, that the sources of income for all institutions of higher learning in the United States in 1962 (the last year for which data are available), totalling to \$7,429,000,000, were as follows:

Source	Percent of Total
Government (state, federal and local)	45.6
Student fees	20.2
University enterprises	18.7
Other (organized instruction related activities, endowment earnings)	7.2
Gifts	6.2
Miscellaneous	2.1(6)

University trustees are generally men of affairs and as men of affairs they naturally tend to hold the same attitude toward the university that they do to other institutions . . . they may direct. The university officers whom they appoint seem to have exactly the same duties . . . which their corporation officers would have. Professors are engaged by contract as any highly skilled superintendant would be engaged in a factory. If a well-paid subordinate of a mining corporation . . . consorted with the I.W.W. or made revolutionary speeches in the streets, his services would be dispensed with . . .

—Randolph Bourne, *New Republic*, July 17, 1915.

What this indicates is that direct corporate contribution to university functioning is miniscule — with the possible exception of payments for "university enterprises" from which business extracts a direct service (in research, for example) on a cash-on-the-barrelhead basis. The real costs are borne, through taxes, by practically everyone in the society except those who benefit the most — with students left in the absurd position of paying their own way out of pocket as part of an off-the-job pre-training program.

(taxpayers' and students) funds as he sits at the Board of Governors table with his equals.

The third money-maker in educational affairs stems from the effects of contacts — the result of businessmen intermingling with other businessmen in the presence of money. The Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, one of whose directors — Mr. Moore — is chairman of the board of trustees of Columbia University is fortunate to maintain Columbia's huge bank accounts (7); the oil and gas rights of a 500-acre tract owned by the University of California at Berkeley are leased to the Signal Oil and Gas Company, whose chairman is none other than University of California regent, Mr. Mosher (8). Trustee Tishman of New York University acquires the contract to construct for his school the library and faculty housing which the school requires (9). And while these men and their confreres across the country develop profit directly from the university till, they make contact (in the course of philanthropic activity) with other businessmen and military, governmental, and scientific notables

ican affairs in general. They make the important decisions — they set the policy — the details are left to lesser men. The inferiors are a breed of hired administrative specialists whose advance depends upon their sensitivity to the desires of their employers.

The job of the administrators is simple in its skeletal form: give the bosses the trained personnel, make sure that nothing at the college turns them into undesirables, spray each graduate with the veneer of refinement. While selection and surveillance of the faculty should be one of the easiest tasks for the administrator to accomplish it provides him with no end of anxiety. If he hires 1000 men without incident and yet one of them should later take sharp issue with the system — does this not call into question the administrator's prowess? Can the manager of an estate afford to hire even one employee who questions the lord of the manor? And while the answer is surely no — take into account the safeguards administrators have at hand without the least expenditure of effort.

First, there has been the rhetoric of the cold war stalking the country for the past three decades: the triumph of American business investment, the hegemony of America in the world (the political analog of investment), and — correspondingly — the evils of those forces which would resist the presence of the United States. Second, there is no structural insulation which would protect deviant university intellectuals from the broader forces at work within the society (e.g., a strong professional union, feudal-aristocratic tradition, the notion of sanctuary). Thirdly, the career line of college instructors is itself a filtration system: the unworthy, the politically unreliable, the emotionally unstable, the unsubmitive — these can usually be detected at pre-professional levels.

What then can be said of further security measures? Of loyalty oaths, personal recommendation systems reliance upon absolute number of publications (apart from content — apparently to insure against the tendency of the idle to rabble-rouse or masturbate) (10), probationary contracts, and the amusing question of tenure (which requires underhanded rather than covert techniques to displace the undesirable)? What can be said is that administrators are burdened by dread.

And dread is not out of place in a garrison state. Those given to speculate upon the devils abroad among the black and yellow peoples of the world might be expected to fear devils under their beds and in their classrooms. Nor is the spectre (like the repressed) either precisely cognizable nor permanently exorcized — even given the fact that most intellectuals are (and have been) simply content to make their way within the system as best they can — much

The Administrators' job

The governors of American colleges court invisibility exactly as they prefer to remain unseen in Amer-



AND SOCIETY

less to seek to overthrow it. It remains that the most notable academics blend, at the topmost fringe, indistinguishably into corporate, governmental and military leadership (e.g., Galbraiths, Rostows, Schlesingers, etc.). These are men who can directly aid America's corporate elite in dealing with her external and internal crises. Other academics (of perhaps equal ambition but less talent) simply set themselves the task of advising the powerful, each in the manner characteristic of his field, and others still take the opportunity (which remains provided) of simply withdrawing into areas of study and research, especially in non-scientific fields, which possess the apparent virtue of being of no use (and thus capable of no harm) to anybody.

Evaluation of teaching

As for teaching, apart from the few men who are passionately dedicated to their studies (which might be reasonably expected from men in the natural sciences and the strange-likes of all fields), there is no reason to expect much interest at all. Teaching is tangential to promotion and offers no visible financial incentive; worse still, the communication of passionate interest is extremely likely to create disturbance somewhere up or down the line (vitality and its cohort, spontaneity, are invariably suspect elements in America). So most men are content to rely upon a huge industry that has been created — exactly for the purpose of rendering students safe for knowledge while saving the time and careers of professors — the corporate creation of expensive, profusely illustrated (hence "vital" in a guarded, institutional sense) textbooks.

Respected by administrator and teacher alike, a text is an expurgated view of reality — its degree of expurgation can be determined by the retinue of schools subscribing to it: the more it is used the more it is safe to use — and if colleges like Notre-Dame employ it, then it is safer than the Bible. The text helps everyone: it helps out the administrator by insuring that nothing unseemly is being taught — and whatever is being taught is being taught regularly; it helps out the teacher by providing him with neatly squared units at no loss of time to himself (together with already prepared multiple choice tests and preplanned charts and lecture notes). In fact if a given professor is sufficiently adroit in the selection of textbooks he needs to waste no time in teaching at all.

Beneath all hierarchies of administration, teaching, government contracting, researching and gardening lie the students of the university, the raw material — the plasma of the educational system. The predictive management of this elemental stuff is the real work of the administrator: people-engineering in the best

tradition of the total institution of the century.

The object of this organized labor is to render the incoming matter polished to a tolerance necessary for use by the owner-clients who set the university up in the first place. But since the process is by its very nature a fraud, a device for making students safe for systems and not a contribution to the autonomy of the student, a myriad of secondary dishonesties have to be performed to insure the paramount aim.

The first device to glue students to an intellectually irrelevant realm is the system of grading. The product of the spring tide of bourgeois thought, it takes as its model the most important of all institutions within capitalist society — the bank. As all of human endeavor from murder to art can be measured against abstract units of value (e.g., dollars), so all of human learning can be similarly collapsed into an educational unit called a "credit". The educational credit is the isomorphic twin of its financial brother: all credits in the final analysis are equatable: philosophy credits, chemistry credits, literature credits. Capable of being summed — divisible, multipliable,

theologians and philosophers debate morality and others (lawyers, perhaps) study crimes against humanity. As Eichmann succinctly put it, the lesson is "sit down at your desk and get on with the job."

To turn knowledge into numbers and to arrange for its segmentalization is only the primary means by which administrators protect the university's corporate controllers. Additionally a phantasmagoria of governances have been elaborated to control the activities of students outside the classroom — and to further distract them from any active understanding of themselves.

Through these techniques the successful administrator sees to it that his charges have minimal opportunity for bureaucratically disruptive personal or political relationships, for introspection (which might lead to a disruptive outcome), or for critical evaluations of the world in which they live. In the same measure that the question "where do I fit into this social order" should pass unanalyzed (in other than in the most superficial, banal sense), so too should the question, "where do we, as an ongoing social order, fit in with the rest of humanity?" To even begin to

highest and most noble level — one in which shoppers shop not for products but for selves, seeking in each case the best machine-made reproduction of an idealized being. Here on the shelves, free from blemishes, cancers and blemishes, from the efforts expended on do-it-yourself products, sit the sculpted persons cut to the highest possible socio-psychological exactitude by the research trolls.

The business of the educational system is to fit the citizen out with the equipment necessary to partake of this convenience, to soothe away doubts and recriminations, to encourage him to labor in the bureaucracy of his choice so that he will be most free (of all free peoples) to select his preferred image from those in stock. And all of this had been done by a benign secular authority so that he and his fellows can each individually achieve happiness. Dissatisfaction spells sickness — flaws which require redoubled shopping for improved personas, for better amusements, so that the signals of disturbance will stop. Only if further attempts to dance to the tempo of the modern garrison state fail to effect peace of mind is there any reason to seek therapeutic intervention.

Student Protest

What is most impelling about contemporary American university life is that there should be any protest at all. Consider the nature of the men who run the universities, the purposes to which their institutions are put, who is hired, what is taught; consider further the two decades of war preparation since World War II during which powerful industries of communication have attempted to maintain a continuous barrage of obfuscation. That voices can be raised in protest in such a milieu seems an attestation of the uncanny ability of people to elaborate an understanding of their surroundings regardless of the labors of others spent in generating mystifications.

At Berkeley (and elsewhere) the university administration sought to maintain a quiescent pool of skilled manpower in the very face of increasingly clear external horror creating a credibility gap all its own. Administrators were unable to reconcile their liberal excrescences with their actual practice: they could not preach freedom to assemble and to participate in political affairs and yet allow their charges to recruit for civil rights organizations. The Regents did not construct "their" university to be used for purposes subversive of racist business practices and the public order (the two are equatable). The students — just being there, being in touch with one another — reacted appropriately; they combined strength and attempted to intellectually articulate the forces at work within the immediate world they inhabited.

... I have been driven to the conclusion that the university is really under the control of a small and active group of trustees who have no standing in the world of education, who are reactionary and visionless in politics, narrow and medieval in religion. Their conduct betrays a profound misconception of the true function of a university in the advancement of learning.

—Charles A. Beard, upon his resignation from Columbia, 1917.

subtractable — most of all they can be kept. Whether in ledger books or on IBM tape, they are in any case available for instantaneous examination to determine the balance of the account holder — to determine his station vis-à-vis other competitors.

Thus this becomes John Dewey in his most up-to-date application and with a vengeance. The universities are run as miniature worlds of commerce and industry in which students will toil at irrelevant tasks *exactly* because these meaningless tasks are instrumental in acquiring rewards as "real" (or unreal) as those in the adult world: the outstanding credit balance, the community recognition owed the wealthy for their acquisitive skills. And if money has no conscience in the community, neither does the credit within the university: how it's gotten is basically a question of craft and cunning, a tactical problem concerning the transaction at hand (segmented — removed from other transactions in other locals or at other times). In chemistry there is one set procedure for obtaining credit, in English quite another; at work one code for advancement, at home another. When working for the germ manufacturer or in devising Californium bullets, questions of "moral implications" or of "crimes against humanity" are simply irrelevant:

answer these sorts of questions requires an understanding of history, of technology, of the role of immigrations, conquests, colonialism. But in view of the structure of the university and the nature of the administrator and his staff, the only manner in which these can be developed is by students themselves in the face of system opposition.

The Supermarket at its most noble level

The educational system as constituted is arranged exactly to prevent this sort of development. A student who would attempt such understanding must first of all understand that he is in the camp of the enemy: that the awesome array of deans, counselors, teachers, and coaches are set there to pervert the development of his awareness, to distract his attention, to enfeeble his autonomy — to thwart the expression even of his most rudimentary physical needs.

The kind of creature the system is interested in producing is a spectre; the furthest limit of its volition is the selection of its own embodiment from among the stock images available at the newsstands and bookstores and from the worlds of contemporary entertainment and TV. This is the supermarket raised to its



The Board of Governors

The majority of the members on McGill University's Board of Governors are unequivocally implicated in war production through their ties with Canadian and American industry. It is essential to grasp this reality in order to understand the reciprocal relation between the university and the society it serves. The brief demonstration below is presented to lead towards recognition of the determining dynamics of the university. A merely moral response aimed at individuals seems diversionary and inadequate.

Over two-thirds of McGill's 33 Governors are involved — through corporate ties or professional association — with companies producing war materials. Two Governors, **T. R. MacLagan** and **J. G. Notman**, are directors of Canadair Ltd. Notman, President of that company since 1952, was named Chairman of the Board of Directors in 1965 as "changes were being made to accelerate the company's efforts to broaden and diversify its operations" (CA; M.65). He has held that position until recently. In 1966, Canadair attracted over \$45 million worth of contracts for parts for the giant Lockheed C-5A fanjet transport being built for the US military command. These parts include doors, ailerons and wing tips (CA; D.66/FTC; Ag.7.67). Due to fly for the first time in 1968, the 712,000 pound C-5A is expected to be the world's largest airplane (CA; D.66). "The very concept of the C-5A transport, which will be able to transport hundreds of troops across oceans at jet speeds, illustrates the increasing emphasis the Pentagon is placing on mobility these days . . ." (NYT; Ja.16.66).

In addition, Canadair is building the vertical tail section (FP; F.20.65), wing-pivot support caps, and the fins and rudders (CA; D.66) for the variable sweep wing F-111 for use in Viet Nam (AW; p.127). The US Department of Defense described the F-111 as "superior in its class to any other tactical weapons system in the world". The airplane can be flown at slow "loiter" speeds or, with the wings swept back, as a supersonic fighter (AW; p.128). Canadair also has contracts for the CF-5 (Freedom Fighters) tactical fighter aircraft (NYT; Ja.16.66) version of the Northrop F-5 now used extensively in Viet Nam (MG; D.6.66/AW; p.34). The Canadair CL-84 tilt-wing aircraft, already evaluated by the US military (CA; Ag.67), "would certainly have application in the Viet Nam fighting" (CA; Ag.67), and "tests . . . simulating rescue procedures like those encountered in Viet Nam" (MS; Ag.1.67) have been completed.

Moreover, Canadair has been working on the CL-91 Tracked Vehicle, aircraft vulnerability studies for the US Army, and the CL-89 Surveillance Drone (Guide; p.37). The US Army is reported keenly interested in acquiring a Canadian-developed battlefield surveillance drone for use in Viet Nam (MS; M.31.67). Canadair's "CL-41G can carry a 3500 pound load of ordnance stores on two underfuselage mountings and four under-wing hardpoints. Various mixtures of stores can be mounted, including 250 and 500 pound bombs, G.E. Minigun six-barrel machine-gun pods, 500 and 750 pound napalm bombs, and a variety of air-to-surface rockets" (CDC; I10).

"Other work in hand at Canadair includes the production of ball valves for US nuclear submarines, 6700 of which were delivered last year . . ." (CA; D.66/FP; F.20.65).

J. G. Notman was also until recently vice-president of General Dynamics Corp. of the United States, Canadair's parent company. General Dynamics ranked second highest in US defense contract awards for fiscal 1965 with \$1.178 billion (NYT; Ja.16.66) and fourth highest for fiscal 1966 with \$1.136 billion (TW; D.5.66).

Colin W. Webster is a director of Hawker Siddeley Canada Ltd. The company manufactures artillery shells of various sizes up to 125 mm and ammunition projectiles, and designs and develops missile launchers (CDC; A6, A7, C48, C49). The Hawker Siddeley plant in Fort William, Ontario, produces external fuel tanks under a Department of Defense Production contract (CA; Ap.66).

Orenda Ltd., owned 60% by Hawker Siddeley (FPSI; p.185), produces jet engines for the US military (FP; D.17.66/FP; Ap. 22.67) including the J-79 used in the F-104 aircraft (Guide; p.99). The F-104 flies regularly in Viet Nam (AW; p.34). The F-104, like the F-105, carries a Vulcan cannon that shoots at the rate of 6000 rounds a minute (AW; pp.90ff and 142). In 1965, Orenda received a contract worth \$4 million from the US Army "for the development of a 600 hp gas turbine for propulsion of a military surface vehicle" (CA; M.65). Orenda also has a contract from the American LTV Aerospace Corp. to make Lance lightweight missile launchers (FP; 0.14.67).

United Aircraft of Canada Ltd. owns the other 40% (Moody's Ind; p.2560) of Orenda Ltd. **G.A. Hart** is a director of UAC. UAC produces helicopter parts for the US Defense Department (GM; Ag.9.67). Its PT-6 turbine engine powers the U-21A US Army aircraft in service in Viet Nam. The aircraft carries up to ten combat-equipped troops and is convertible into an air ambulance (CA; 0.67). Designated the YT-74 by the US military, the UAC engine also powers the OV-10-A counter-insurgency aircraft (CDC; I18). The OV-10-A is used in Viet Nam for "strike and reconnaissance missions" (AW; p.129).

UAC's parent company, United Aircraft Corp., manufactures napalm at its subsidiary, United Technology Center, Redwood, California (Ramparts; Ag.66). United Aircraft Corp. ranked third on the US Defense Department's list of top contractors, fiscal 1966, with contracts worth \$1.1387 billion (TW; D.5.66).

Rolls Royce Ltd. makes engines for the Phantom F-4M jet fighter (LNC; N.9.67) and the Rolls Royce Spey engines have been selected for use in the LTV fighter to be supplied to the US Air Force (FP; J1.15.67). Rolls Royce Canada Ltd., at its Montreal plant, is responsible for the repair, overhaul and testing of various engines, including the Spey and the Nene (CA; N.67). As well, Rolls Royce Canada Ltd. does contractual work for the Department of Defense Production (CA; M.65/ Ap.66/Ag.66). **J.A. Fuller** is a director of Rolls Royce Canada Ltd.

J. A. Fuller is also a director of US Steel Corp., which in fiscal 1966 received military contracts totalling \$69.5 million and is listed sixty-fifth among the US Defense Department's top contractors (TW; D.5.66). As part of its military work, US Steel Corp. supplies metal parts for Howitzer shells, and 250 pound bomb bodies (Moody's Ind CU; p.2503).

Moreover, Fuller is a director of Bell Telephone Co. of Canada Ltd., as are **Principal H. Roche Robertson** and **Thomas W. Eadie**. Eadie is the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Bell wholly owns Northern Electric Co. Ltd., its manufacturing arm. **G. Maxwell Bell** and **E.C. Wood** are directors of Northern Electric. Northern Electric produces fire control transmitting and receiving equipment, and radar coders for guided missiles (CDC; A5, A13). The company has also "designed and developed a wide range of low noise parametric amplifiers for use in troposcatter communication systems and military search radar", used by the US Air Force (CDC; A104). "All amplifiers are designed to meet very rigid military specifications" (CDC; A104). As far back as 1962, Northern Electric received a sub-contract for silicon transistors to be included in the US war contract to Honeywell (FP; F.24.62).

G. W. Bourke is a director of Imperial Chemical Industries of Canada Ltd., which controls Canadian Industries Ltd. (CIL). **G. Blair Gordon** (until recently a McGill Governor) and **Senator Hartland de M. Molson** are CIL directors. CIL manufactures bomb igniters, grenades, solid propellants for guided missiles, complete rockets, components for land mines and for underwater mines, military chemical agents, and herbicides (CDC; A6-A12, A127). The company is exporting (to the USA) small arms, rocket and cannon propellants, as well as plastic and other types of explosives (GM; Ap.7.67). CIL is shipping explosives to the US artillery shell makers (FP; 0.14.67) and received on November 16, 1965, through the Canadian Commercial Corporation (wholly owned by the Canadian government) a contract from the US Defense Department for 11 million pounds of TNT (later increased to 16½ million pounds)

at twenty cents per pound. This TNT is used in a munition depot in Crane, Indiana, for the production of 250-500 pound slow drag bombs for use in Viet Nam. Since Crane switched to a new type of material is being stored, used for flares or passed on to other US manufacturers.

H. Greville Smith was President of Uniroyal (1966) Ltd. is now a director of Uniroyal (1966) Ltd. Another director from Uniroyal (1966) Ltd. makes prototypes of some US Army helicopters and is involved in Canadian production contracts (FP; p.185). Uniroyal also produces herbicides (CDC; A12) and fuel cells for the Northrop F-5 in Viet Nam (CA; March 1965/Ag. 12.65). Uniroyal Ltd. cells "are being used in most military aircraft" (CDC; I26). Among these planes are the C-130 and the Beaver (CDC; I26) — Canadian products used in Viet Nam (AW; p.127). Uniroyal supply the M113 armed personnel carrier. The M113 is used in Viet Nam (AW; p.127).

Naugatuck Chemicals, a division of Uniroyal, "is shipping defoliation equipment to the US. The US is now stepping up its defoliation operations, particularly in the demilitarized zone in Viet Nam. The American parent company is Uniroyal Chemical Co., which ranked sixty-fourth, with 1966 sales of \$1.1 billion, among the top 100 military contractors for fiscal 1966. (TW; D.5.66) G. Greville Smith is President of Uniroyal Inc.

by
John FEK

Research Associate

Aaron RY

T. R. McLagan, in addition to his duties as President of other areas of war production. He is also a director of Sperry Gyroscope Co. of Canada. He is the chief executive officer of Davie Shipbuilding Co. Ltd. The company produces combat vessels, landing craft, and guided missiles (CDC; A22, C29). The company also produces many types of military electronic equipment, gyroscopic assemblies, and gyroscopes. "essential in modern warfare" (CDC; I212). BP Canada Ltd. receives defense contracts from the Department of Defense Production (CDC; Je.65).

Canadian Petrofina Ltd. of which **H. J. Lang** is a director, also supplies aviation gasoline as does Texaco Canada Ltd. (CA; p.185). **H. J. Lang** are directors of Texaco Canada Ltd. by its US parent company, Texaco Inc. In 1965, Texaco received \$124 (\$105.7) million in defense contracts and ranked thirty-fifth (forty-sixth) on the Department of Defense list of top contractors (NYT; Ja.16.66).

H. J. Lang is also president of the Canadian Industrial Preparedness Corporation Ltd., which received a contract for over a million dollars for flight director training.

Lang, moreover, is a member, with **G. W. Bourke**, of the Canadian Industrial Preparedness Committee (CIPA) is an "organization for top executives to be abreast of the US-Canada defense



s and War Production

NT goes to a naval ammu-
until recently for use in
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expected to land exclusive
p; 0.14.67). The company
27). It is the sole supplier
tactical fighter plane used
V; p.34). Uniroyal (1966)
ilitary aircraft flying today"
re the Caribou, the Otter,
Canadian-made de Havilland
p.90ff). Its fuel cells also
carrier (CDC; 126). The
11.64).

n of Uniroyal (1966) Ltd.,
to its US parent company.
ation program in Viet Nam,
one." (FP; 0.14.67). The
l Inc., formerly US Rubber
with \$74.5 million, among
n the US Def. Dept. list
A. Hart is a director of

ETE

ciate :

ND

Canadair, is involved in
director of BP Canada Ltd.
a Ltd., and Chairman and
lbuilding Ltd. This last
nding craft, and launchers
. Sperry Gyroscope makes
equipment including: radar
and navigation equipment
C; C821212). Sperry MK23
d for the US Navy (CDC;
fense contracts from the
for aviation gasoline (CA;

ich D. W. Ambridge is a
line on defense contracts,
Je.65). E. C. Wood and
Canada Ltd. which is owned
Inc. Texaco Inc. received
tracts in fiscal 1965 (1966)
on the US Defense De-
YT; Ja.16.66/TW; D.5.66).

Railway and Power Engi-
lived a defense contract for
ector systems (CA; J1.66).

h J. G. Notman, a director,
ness Association (CIPA).
xecutives who need to keep
programs, defense sharing

pacts, and production needs." CIPA plays a liaison role with
the Department of Defense Production. It has helped secure
places for Canadian firms at US defense briefings. CIPA visits
US armed services facilities. In fall 1966, on a visit to the
South Eastern United States, members saw a mock Vietnamese
village complex for battle training and a school for demolition
teams, and toured guided missile destroyers. On these trips,
CIPA members are able to see their equipment in actual use
(MS; D.6.66).

Lang and Notman are both directors of Canadian Marconi
Co Ltd. **S.M. Finlayson** is a director, chief executive officer and
Chairman of the Board. The company manufactures electronic
equipment, and airborne computers and indicators for navi-
gational and tactical use (ODC; C20). It "participates exten-
sively in installation, operation and repair and overhaul of
major military communications and electronic systems" (Guide;
p. 48). Canadian Marconi products include advanced lightweight
helicopter Doppler navigation systems, and tactical radio relay
equipment sold to the US Army in 1966 (FTC; 0.2.67).

Two of their airborne navigation systems are for use in
supersonic aircraft, including the F-111D currently being built
for the US Air Force (MS; Ja.6.68). As well, Canadian Marconi
is expected "to benefit from the US anti-ballistic missile scheme"
(FTC; 0.2.67).

N. R. Crump and **G. A. Hart** are directors of International
Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd. By order of the US Government,
twenty-five percent of US nickel for 1966 was to be used for
defense. Three US companies had to accept military orders up
to 25% of their average monthly shipments. One of these com-
panies was International Nickel Co., a subsidiary of Interna-
tional Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd. (GM; 1966).

A. Deane Nesbitt is a director of Goodyear Tire and Rubber
Co. of Canada which receives Dept. of Def. Prod. contracts
for aircraft tires (CA; Je.66). The parent company, Goodyear
Tire and Rubber Co. in the US, ranked forty-second with \$83
million on the US Defense Dept. list of top military contractors
for fiscal 1965 (NYT; Ja.16.66) and forty-first with \$130.5
million for fiscal 1966 (TW; D.5.66). Included in Goodyear's
military work is a US Air Force contract for airborne radar
parts (Moody's Ind CU; p.2231) and a \$9,358,151 US Army
contract for tank parts (TW; D.5.66).

Nesbitt is also director of two Canadian subsidiaries,
Moffats Ltd. and Avco of Canada Ltd., of Avco Corp. in the
United States. As part of its defense contracting, Avco Corp.
is producing \$13,145,000 worth of bomb fuses (NYT; My.11.67),
and \$20,257,000 worth of ballistic missile penetration aids
for the US Air Force (Moody's Ind CU; p. 1815) and \$25,984, 582
worth of helicopter and aircraft engines for the US Army
(Moody's Ind CU; p.1899). Avco Corp. ranked twentieth on the
US Def. Dept.'s list of top contractors with defense contracts
totaling \$234 million during fiscal 1965 (NYT; Ja.16.66),
twelfth with \$506 million during fiscal 1966 (TW; D.5.66).

Henry G. Birks is also a director of RCA Victor Co. Ltd.
The company operates in the radar and communications fields.
"Broad band long haul communication systems have been de-
veloped and supplied to meet military requirements. A large
portion of their research is being done on behalf of US military
agencies" (Guide; p. 141). The parent company which owns
RCA Victor Co. Ltd., RCA, ranked twenty-third with \$214
million on the top contractors' list for fiscal 1965 (NYT; Ja.6.66).

E. P. Taylor, **C. W. Webster**, and **G. W. Bourke** are directors
of Domtar Ltd., a large and diversified manufacturing company.
Domtar Ltd., through its packaging division, Domtar Packaging
Ltd., produces plastic ammunition boxes (CDC; A140).

Anson C. McKim, **Peter M. Laing**, **Hart**, **Birks**, and **Nesbitt**
are directors of Consolidated Bathurst Ltd. This company owns
Bathurst Containers Ltd. They manufacture wooden ammu-
nition boxes (CDC; A140). The auditors of Consolidated Bathurst
Ltd. are Touche, Ross, Bailey and Smart, (Moody's Ind, p.2530)
the chartered accounting firm of **Chancellor Howard I. Ross**.
Touche, Ross, Bailey and Smart are also auditors for Northern
Electric Co. Ltd. and for Canadian Industries Ltd. (CIL) (ARNE;
Moody's Ind; p.2646).

It is also worth noting that a substantial group of Go-
vernors is associated with financial companies with investments
in the war suppliers. For example, seven (recently eight)
McGill governors (Chairman **Jack Pembroke**, **Birks**, **Eadle**,
Lang, **McLagan**, **Crump**, **Smith**, ex-Governor **Gordon**) are di-
rectors of the Royal Trust Company, and two (recently three)
of Canadian Investment Fund Ltd.

The funds managed by the Royal Trust Company include
investments (FPSIF; p.213) in General Electric (no. 2 on top
contractors list with \$1.187 billion for fiscal 1966), Goodyear
Tire and Rubber Co. (no. 41 with \$130.5 million for fiscal
1966), and in General Motors Corp. (no. 11 with \$508 million
for fiscal 1966). Similarly, Canadian Investment Fund Ltd. (of
which Governors **Crump** and **Hart** and ex-Governor **Gordon** are
directors) owns securities (Moody's BFM; p.1450) in General
Motors, General Electric, Standard Oil N.J. (no. 31 with \$214
million for fiscal 1966) and in Canadian Industries (CIL), to
name a few.

Ultimately, this type of involvement on the part of the
McGill Governors is perhaps no better and no worse than
what one might expect. The university is inevitably rooted in
the social fabric.

Where the university's highest authority is a body of men
drawn from big business, the university will be implicated in
war production, for in a warfare society big business goes to
war. This is important to grasp in order to begin to understand
the various (crude or subtle) factors which (directly or in-
directly) finally influence university decision-making. More-
over, as long as the social order remains what it is, this
pattern will persist. Directorships may shift from year to year,
governors may come and go or move from one company to
another; but the sum of this activity will continue qualitatively
unchanged.

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(FP) Financial Post
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(IPSI) Financial Post Survey of Industrials (1967)
(FTC) Financial Times of Canada
(Guide) Guide to Research and Development Capabilities in Canadian
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(LNC) Lakeshore News and Chronicle
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(SW) Star Weekly Magazine
(GM) Globe and Mail, Toronto
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The above material was originally prepared for John
Fekete's Boll Weevils column which was to reappear today. The
Managing Board decided to run it in its present format because
of its suitability to Flux's theme, "The University and Society", a
theme which we wish to expand upon in future issues of the
Daily. Boll Weevils will appear next week in its regular format.



books

Northrop Frye's "Modern Century"

It is not impossible that *The Modern Century* is the most uncompromisingly tedious parody of academic thought ever uttered by a high priest of literary criticism. The book contains the three sober lectures delivered in the 1967 Whidden series at McMaster University. They must be read aloud to audiences of more than 350 people for the irony to reach its full, superb dimensions.

Frye's use of ambiguity in these lectures might well be a literary device. He reminds his audience that contemporary art demands a consciously "critical" approach. Expanding on this theme he pronounces that "anxiety" tends to instill the preference for unconscious "ideas" and social "pressures" as opposed to "rigorous" examination of the assumptions underlying behaviour. But "hope", McMaster learns, lies in "active response", i.e. "analysis" of presuppositions. Frye quite conceivably could have explained the nature of "anxiety", how it is generated, what a "critical" approach is, why "active response" ought to be preferred, and so forth; the omission of this information places these lectures in the classical didactic tradition and paves the way for a colossal put-on.

Frye claims to see two artistic tendencies at work in literary history: persuasive and revolutionary. Launching into the persuasive he points out that "...the real basis for the opposition of (the true) artist and society is the fact that not merely communications media and public relations but the whole structure of society itself, is an anti-art, an old worn-out creation that needs to be created anew." Judging from local standards of artistic sensitivity, few in McMaster audience realized that they were ear-to-mouth with 'anti-art' and with the prototype of 'worn-out creation'. It is a mark of significant parody that the immediate response is boredom; Frye's travesty of persuasion succeeds admirably.

Cosmologies

The conclusion of these lectures appears to argue for two primary cosmologies. The first sees man and nature as the product of the same unifying external laws; the second holds that "natural laws" flow from men and meet one another in dialectic or struggle. The people who embody these constructs purportedly adhere to "ritual" and convention in the former case, and "analysis" of environment and activity in the latter.

The glory of these lectures is that they transpose "you, my audience, are blind" into "they are deceived" or "modern man is insane". Frye can poke fun at academic stuffiness and hauteur without risk that his guerrilla warfare will be discovered.

The audience is trapped by Frye's dry style, current verbiage and distant tone into believing that here is a man with crucial and objective information. An opinion poll taken immediately following the lectures is reported to have shown that 70% of the listeners were impressed but only 30% could explain why. Then again, the book might be a crashing bore.

The Modern Century. Three lectures by Northrop Frye. 123 pp. Toronto, Oxford University Press Canadian Branch). \$3.00. AARON RYND

music

Chanteuse of our native heritage

Of the cultural traditions of the 240,000 Indians across Can-



YOHADIO

... specialist in Indian songs

ada very little is known. But for several years a French-Canadian singer has interpreted Indian tribal chants and has attempted to revive Canada's native heritage of songs. She is Adrienne Roy-Vilandr , who was adopted by the Thunderbird clan of the Mohawks of Caughnawaga for her interest in their chants, and was given the Indian name of Yohadio, which means Clear Voice of the Woods.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Roy-Vilandr  appeared at Marianopolis College and presented some selections from the two LP's of Indian folkloric songs which she has recorded.

To the beat of the tom tom and the chichigwam (a gourd filled with pebbles) she sings in a lilting soprano voice a war chant of the Ojibways. Then a haunting and lyrical, almost oriental, Sekanais love song. The Indian chants on her records are sung in the original dialects which Mrs. Roy-Vilandr  learned from Dr. Marius Barbeau, an historian noted for his efforts in preserving Indian musical culture.

For her renditions of Indian songs, most of which were presented for the first time in her recordings, Mrs. Roy-Vilandr  won the top prize in the Canadian folkloric song-field in 1964. Recommended highly for those interested in ethnography and also for collectors of unusual recordings.

"A Chorale of Caughnawaga" and "Ten Tribes of Ten Provinces", both on the Polydor label and available at the McGill University Bookstore at \$5.38 with \$1.00 student discount.

V.W.

drama

A l'Escale - Satire, Patriotisme

Hamlet, Prince du Qu bec, de Robert Gurik, mise en sc ne de Roland Laroche; distribution: Beno t Girard, Henri Norbert, Pierre Th riault, Marc Favreau.

C'est,   ma connaissance, la premi re pi ce satirique  crite et produite professionnellement au Qu bec - ceci, d j , vaut d' tre soulign . La pi ce de Robert Gurik ne manque d'ailleurs

pas de qualit s ni d'ing niosit . L'auteur a r ussi   faire entrer, au prix de quelques invraisemblances et parfois d'efforts laborieux,   faire entrer l'actualit  politique qu b coise dans le moule de l'intrigue d'Hamlet, et c'est un tour de force.

Chaque personnage de Shakespeare re oit sa contre-partie "qu bec 68": le Roi odieux est  videmment l'Anglo-Saxon, la Reine est Notre M re la Sainte Eglise (r le qu'on a astucieusement donn    Henri Norbert!), le p le Polonius devient le triste Pearson, son fils n'est autre que P.E.T., sa fille Jean Lesage (que courtise puis rejette le "prince du Qu bec", Hamlet), etc. Bref, on a abandonn    la ris e du public tous les personnages publics qui devaient l' tre. Pour aider le public   se retrouver dans ce casse-t te, chaque com dien portait le masque caricatural du personnage qu'il repr sentait; ce qui r solvait le probl me,  videmment, de trouver vingt com diens qui aient, chacun, l'allure de L vesque, de Pearson, de Trudeau, etc.

Mais, justement, il y a trop d'ing niosit  dans la fabrication de l'intrigue: on sent trop,   chaque instant, l'effort laborieux, l'art de mettre ensemble des morceaux qui ne vont pas ensemble, de mener   terme une intrigue inexistante. Car le fond politique de la pi ce se r sume   quelques phrases typiquement ridicules des politiciens, ces mots qu'on connaît depuis des ann es et qu'il est dr le de retrouver sur la sc ne. L'imitation de Macbird, de Barbara Garson, est d'ailleurs flagrante: au lieu de parodier Macbeth, on prend Hamlet comme canevas. Mais Barbara Garson avait, par hasard, une intrigue bien pr cise et toute faite   coller   l'intrigue de Macbeth: le meurtre de Kennedy. Tandis que dans le cas pr sent, on voit mal pourquoi Gurik a choisi Hamlet plut t que Ph re, ou Le Cid.

Autre chose: le lyrisme patriotique n'avait rien   faire dans une pi ce satirique. Les grands  lans du beau et jeune Hamlet en face des ridicules et pr tentieux f d ralistes avaient de quoi g ner. On a beau  tre ind pendantiste, on va voir une satire pour s'amuser, pas pour pleurer d'attendrissement.

Louis-Bernard ROBITAILLE

film

Hardy and Camus on the screen

Old media form the content of new media. So says the ubiquitous McLuhan. In this context, the film has carried on a muddled affair with the novel almost from birth. Yet the numerous adaptations born of this union are seldom satisfying.

For most film-goers a comparison of film and book is irrelevant. Or unfair. However when the author is widely read, comparisons will inevitably be made. It is not a question of film versus book, but of the problems and pitfalls of the transformation of the inherent properties of each medium.

Two of the major adaptations now playing in Montreal are Hardy's *Far from the Madding Crowd* (directed by John Schlesinger) and Camus' *l' tranger* (directed by Luchino Visconti). Some of the problems of transformation are evident in the failure of one and the success of the other. Both films use great care in reproducing the novel and both employ major "stars" to carry the central roles. That Julie Christie has a smaller range and credibility than *l' tranger's* Marcello Mastroianni is but the first problem of *Far from the Madding Crowd*.

WESSEX

The film faithfully reproduces the all-important Wessex countryside of Hardy's novels. The camera work is perfect. But although the importance of nature is evident, it never seems to intrude on, dominate and foreshadow the actions of the characters as it does in the novel. We know it's there but it runs a distant second to our involvement with the characters in the film medium.

That a cloud crosses the sun is much less important than a close-up of a grimace on Christie's face. At the same time, Hardy's characters, rising like the author from the Victorian gloom, are exposed in their constant flirtation with the melodramatic. In the novel, the conflicts, the minor triumphs and recurrent tragedies may be

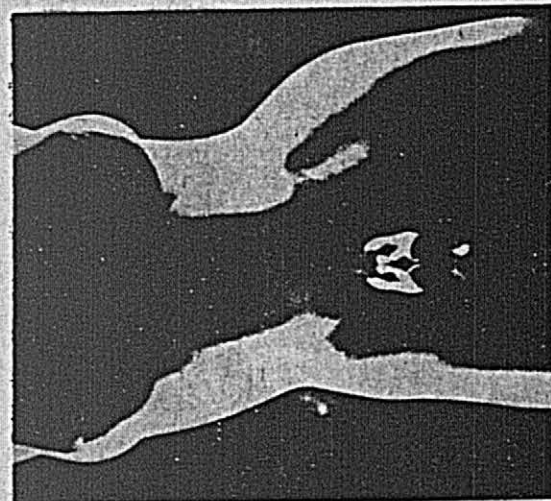
(Continued on page 8)

Where is it now?

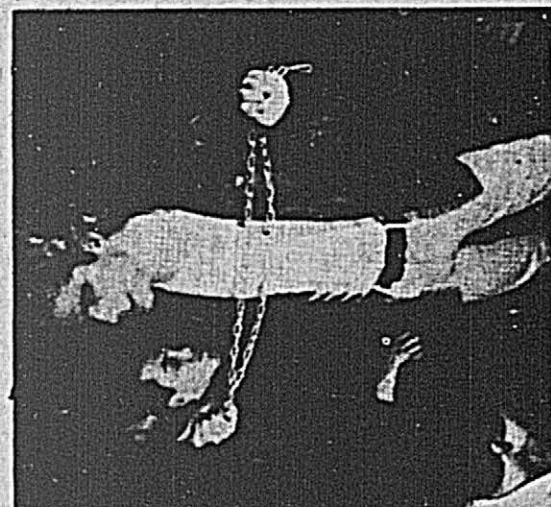
FEBRUARY 9, 1968 . . . SEVEN



by JOE ZACKON



Relativity (Ed. Emshwiller)



Vinyl (Andy Warhol)



Tragicomedy of Marriage (Robert Pike)

THE TERM "underground" has been bandied about the North American film scene for almost a decade, and by now is a fairly well-known adjective describing a certain type of film or film-maker. Yet the meaning of this word still remains an enigma to many movie viewers; and many of those who believe they understand it harbour many misconceptions about it.

In the first place the word underground itself has definite meanings and these meanings do make some sense when applied to certain films. Since the early twenties, films have been made which have gone beyond the limits allowed by the social, political and sexual mores of Establishment society. Although early such expressionists were called "avant-garde" or "experimental", they have also been "underground" in the sense that their persistence in contravening the accepted standards of society forced them into a secret, almost conspiratorial existence by government and church in many countries (as were politically impermissible movements).

In 1930 the premiere of Luis Bunuel's surrealist *L'Age d'Or* provoked riots in Paris, was banned and ordered destroyed immediately by the government censors. (Miraculously a print survived and is now deemed acceptable for public consumption — being screened, for example, at the New York Film Festival in 1964 and at the French Pavilion at Expo 67).

The underground film-maker, however, often differs much from his politically-inclined counterpart in that the former is much more concerned with accomplishing his chosen objectives in the immediate present, rather than spending years trying to improve the film climate so that in the future he may practice what he believes. Thus Bunuel left France, seeking freedom of expression first in the United States and later in Spain and Mexico.

IN THE late forties and fifties many American artists suffered similar repression of their works. Many left the States for self-imposed exiles in continental Europe, where the situation was supposedly freer. Many others, however, especially young, independent film-makers, remained to fight censorship laws and social pressures; but until more freedom could be gained, they were forced to go underground. And under such conditions we may even refer to the makers of these films as being part of a movement, for they share the common goals of defying and lashing out against prescribed rules. Thus when the term underground was first being applied to these youthful, protesting film-makers, there was good reason for it to catch on, whether or not the first users of the adjective meant it specifically to refer to the conspiratorial nature of their works.

Another reason that has been given for the use of this particular name is somewhat less dramatic, yet it probably also has some merit. It is simply that because these movies were not allowed normal theatrical public screenings, they had to be shown to small

groups gathered in some dark corner of the film-maker's or friend's home. The most logical such place, of course, would be the basement and, ergo, one refers to these showings as underground.

IN MANY respects to limit one's conception of the underground film to the dissenting and protesting aspects would be a misleading and unfair analysis. This is most true today. For what has always been the most distinguishing characteristic of all "avant-garde", "experimental" or "underground" films is the personal and completely independent manner in which they are conceived and executed.

Virtually from the very beginnings of the motion picture, the medium has been restricted in its use and application to a highly successful form of mass entertainment and/or propaganda. High costs of equipment and production made it necessary for the finished product to have wide appeal to people willing to pay money to see it. Large complex companies exercised almost complete control over movie-making, with little room for the radical ideas of the individual, especially those whose ideas tend away from or against the traditional, easy-to-follow, narrative form of theme presentation.

Until after the second world war, only a few persistent and dedicated individuals were able to use the film medium to create ideas and images different from this commercial fare. It should be remembered that many early experimenters such as Bunuel and Cocteau were able to create their works only with the aid of financial backing from wealthy, non-commercially inspired patrons. Obviously such support is not easily come by.

The modern American underground has been made possible not just by the desire of creative individuals to express themselves in film. The increasing availability in recent years of film equipment and supplies (8 mm as well as 16 mm), was no doubt the most important single factor in the emergence of these personal films. Certainly earlier movements in other countries and in the States provided a basis and an inspiration for some present-day film-makers. Also, the contributions of many of the first members of the post-war American underground (such as Maya Deren) in personally publicizing their own works and those of others, and of encouraging and helping young people to express themselves in film, have played their part.

Nevertheless, the most potent force in determining the continuity and expansion of the underground today is simply that young people, with little or no experience and with tiny amounts of money to spend, are able and anxious to be directly and personally involved. People all over North America and Europe want to and can dirty their hands in film, even without ever having heard of "avant-garde", "experimental", Maya Deren, or even Hollywood for that matter.

IT IS a curious, though natural commentary on the nature of our technological society that the term underground has already lost much of its original meaning just as popular film-writers and sociologists are starting to try to understand the phenomenon.

This is so because many of the authors write about the underground as it was, or rather, as it is supposed to have been ten years ago. Perhaps at that time the protesting and dissenting elements (both thematic and technical) were the most important aspects of those films, and were so radical as to force them underground. Today, however, other factors seem to have more influence on the work of many personal film-makers.

As has been shown, this new breed owes its existence more to technical changes than to ideological allegiance to a continuing school. Thus no longer is it even possible to consider the underground (in a broad sense) as a movement.

What drives many of the modern underground experimenters is simply the urge to express beauty, to explore, or just to have fun. Technically their films range from the incompetent to the polished look of the expert craftsmen; they may be so jarringly edited and disjointed as to be excruciating to watch. They may be so simple and boring as to seem pointless. They may be completely plotless, or so complex as to be hardly intelligible. In other words, what is referred to today as underground is as great in variety and scope as could possibly be expected from individuals ruled only by their own diverse personalities and owing allegiance to none.

Social and legal changes have also had great impact. Whereas many personal films quite literally had to be shown in secret underground locations a few years ago, today these same movies are being booked in commercial establishments from coast to coast in Canada as well as the US. This new, public acceptance of the underground's right to exist and be seen has negated most of the original meaning of the term.

In fact this term of convenience has lost so much of its original flavour that it has already been discarded by many of those closest to the scene. So the next time you see a reference to the "New American Cinema" or the "personal" cinema, do not be bewildered.

Nevertheless the battle with the censors over the rights of the artist to free expression has yet to be completely won. For example, two films to be shown tonight by the Film Society, *Relativity* and *Vinyl*, the former possibly one of the most beautiful films ever made anywhere and the latter one of Warhol's better efforts (which isn't saying much), did not receive approval from the Quebec Censor Board for commercial public release in this province. Somehow, Ontario's censor did not feel the same way, as he released it for a public screening in Toronto the Good last summer.

Two recent books on the underground are: "Underground Film" (simple but full of facts) and "The New American Cinema" (essays by and about the underground). Both are Dutton paperbacks (New York, 1967).

**Hardy and Camus...**

(Continued from page 6)

real and involving but there is always the wider view in the background. In cinemascope, paradoxically, that perspective is reduced and our attention is focused on the characters. We feel and identify with them more closely and the scope of the novel eludes us.

While Hardy suffers from this literal translation, Camus seems to profit. In the film *l'Etranger*, it is precisely this element of cinematic involvement that heightens the impact of the novel.

As Meursault, the "hero", states at the beginning, this is a simple story. A man commits a senseless murder and is convicted and executed. Once more, the physical environment plays an important part in both novel and film. A blinding sun, heat-baked roads, whitewashed houses, sweat-stained shirts, the escape of the ocean; the simplicity and unity of these images and their direct emotional appeal is more effective in film than Hardy's mystical countryside.

HOSTILE WORLD

The oppressive heat forms a metaphor for the hostile world

in which Meursault is an alien — a stranger. He exists within but apart from a world of insane inconsistencies and it is his refusal to compromise himself and accept these insanities that condemns him. He is executed for not crying at his mother's funeral and not believing in God rather than for committing a murder. The strength and relevance of Camus' hero is not his protest, but his lack of ideology, his lack of passion. He simply does not feel in the conventional way.

In allowing us to feel what Meursault does not, in a way that a book cannot, the film succeeds. It is this involvement that seems to add a new dimension to our understanding of Meursault and the world he cannot come to terms with.

ADAM SYMANSKY

Sandwich Theater**G & S Musical**

For those of you who, like myself, have trouble telling one Gilbert and Sullivan operetta from another, *How to Write your Own Gilbert and Sullivan Opera*, this week's mu-

sical offering at Sandwich Theater, is just perfect. What Rosemary de Catanzaro and Peter Subers have done is to adapt a score by Anna Russell in order to explain what makes G and S tick. The result is entertaining, funny, and well-rehearsed.

In addition to Miss Cantanzaro and Mr. Subers, the cast includes Susan Cochrane and Nicholas Gmur. Although all four were marvelous, with good stage presence, it was perhaps Mr. Gmur's hammy tenor that stole what was, from the audience's viewpoint, too short a show.

The adaptation was quite effectively staged for the small Union Theater: a stage bare except for four chairs, a piano adorned with flowers and an intriguing blue candle which, in the face of last week's Sandwich Theater production, sets one wondering whether it means something or not. Carole Spencer did a fine job of accompanying on the Union's

badly-in-need-of-tuning upright piano: her overture (written by Mr. Subers) had just the right touch of whimsy that set the mood for the entire production.

La Dolce Vita

Those familiar with the yearly Savoy Society shows find themselves recognizing all sorts of things in this production of the La Dolce Vita Opera Company. There's the sickeningly sweet soprano, the hefty alto (and Miss Cantanzaro is a bit unfair in calling herself fat — she's quite pretty), the spindly-legged baritone who recites songs as if there were a time limit imposed on his efforts, and the vacuous tenor (whose rendition of "do-do-de-oh-do" is about the funniest thing I've heard since Kate Smith sang *Love for Sale*).

There are the silly names like Pneumonia Vanderfeller and Belly Bunton and Dandelion, and even the ubiquitous (for Gilbert and Sullivan) nurse who has managed to switch babies around with alarming skill. In short the production condenses what is most wonderfully ludicrous about G and S, and is performed with alarmingly attractive sincerity.

The lighting is effective, especially during Miss Cochrane's soprano lament and the *Madrigal*. Some of the words were a bit difficult to understand, but this is partially due to my woe-ful ignorance in matters Savoyard, and partially due to the size of the audience, which muffled much of the sound. My major complaint must be that *How to Write your Own Gilbert and Sullivan Opera* is too short — it is an entertaining show and one that could possibly have been lengthened.

The production, directed by Mr. Subers, will be seen today and Monday only at 1 pm in the Union Theater. It's a show too amusing to be missed.

Humphrey de TORQUEVILLE



published every Friday in the McGill daily, *flux* is a magazine of political, social and cultural comment.

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Tribe nips Loyola 5-4 in puck playoff surge

by MURRAY SEGAL

Following the yellow brick road to a playoff spot, the ice Indians, minus such glittering stars as Captain George Hamilton, Ken Sutherland, and Mike Corber, nipped the league leading Loyola Braves 5-4 last night in the Winter Stadium.

Following the yellow brick road to a playoff spot, the ice Indians, minus such glittering stars as Captain George Hamilton, Ken Sutherland, and Mike Corber, nipped the league leading Loyola Braves 5-4 last night in the Winter Stadium.

Tribe Coach John Taylor, faced with gaping holes in his squad's lineup, inserted centre Tim Kerrigan and winger Dave Gamble as the second defensive core.

Needless to say Gamble and Kerrigan were spectacular as they were not on the ice for any of the Loyola tallies.

Tribe puckeater Marty "Leak" Tratt played one of his stronger games blocking thirty five shots.

The "Leak" appeared a little shaky towards the end of the contest as he let two goals off the sticks of Danny Lynam and Barry Fisher slip by him in the last two minutes.

Mike Thomassin opened the scoring as he tallied on a partial breakaway to give the Braves a 1-0 lead at the twenty minute mark. But the Tribe came back strong in the second period with three markers and effective checking.

Diminutive pivot Ken Kabbash fired home a sharp angled fifteen footer past Brave goalie John McNamara at the 16:32 point of the second frame.

The Tribe's Graeme Tennant made it 3-1 seconds later as he

Redmen meet Queen's here tonight

Cagers battle for share of title

by MIKE BOONE

The Redmen basketball squad gets a chance to tie for the OQAA lead tonight when they face the Queen's Golden Gaels in the gym at 8 pm. A win by the Redmen would force a playoff for the championship.

The Redmen were beaten by 16 points in Kingston last week and, should they win, the margin would have to exceed 16 if the playoff is to be held here. Otherwise, back to the lion's den. It appears doubtful that the Redmen can win by more than 16. However, they will win.

Must hold Walsh

In the Kingston game, the Redmen were destroyed by hard-driving guard Ron Walsh. Walsh was guarded by Jack Wessel and Jack is the first to admit that he'll need help tonight if he's to do an adequate defensive job. If Walsh is held, the Redmen will win easily.

Another key factor in the game will be the rebounding of Jeff Van Hartesveldt. Van H was a

knocked in an Eric Klinkoff rebound, and with the siren about to sound Indian Brian Galbraith converted some poor Loyola clearing into the third Tribe marker of the period.

Following Graeme Tennant's second goal of the evening and Mike Kazakoff's successful breakaway effort, the Braves came to life and chopped the margin to 5-4. However Loyola could not lock the game even after lifting their netminder in favour of a sixth attacker.

lower of strength against Bishop's on Tuesday and will have to be equally effective to stop Queen's from totally controlling the boards. All fans must pray that Big Jeff is on for the game.

Hurley, Zimmer are keys

In addition to the aforementioned factors, the Redmen's shooting must improve to win the game. Redmen shooting means Steve Hurley and Sheldon Zimmer. Zimmer, as everybody who has ever spoken to him knows, is an OQAA all-star and a deadly scorer. That was last year. So far this season, Zimmer has been less than a sensation. Fortunately, he has started to hit again recently. He will have to hit tonight.

Then there's the Steve Hurley problem. Some will remember Hurley's glory days with last year's JV team. He led the Indians to a league title, scoring 45 points in the championship game. Hurley was supposed to do things for the Redmen. So far, he's been a disappointment. Hurley has played a few good games and quite a few miserable ones. Depending on how recently you spoke to his coach, Hurley's problem has been either passing, dribbling or shooting. Nobody really knows what's the matter with Hurley. If he can

shake out of his slump, the Redmen will be a different team.

Fans needed

Tonight's game should be one of the year's best. From previous experience, the Redmen play their best games before large crowds of partisan fans. Get the message, honky? Come to the game and don't hesitate to sneeze, burp and curse loudly during Queen's foul shots. Get drunk before the game. It's the only way. If you don't drink, think of something else.

Blues, Rags and Hollers: A certain JV coach has been poisoning the ears of one of my colleagues concerning the quality of Redmen reporting... His logical course of faction would be to write a letter to the *Daily* airing his grievances... He'd have done this by now but I understand the Athletics Department doesn't trust him with anything sharper than a crayon.

Sports Ed's Note

Mike Boone, flamboyant Redmen basketball reporter who writes with a difference, has been rehired until further notice. His sentiments regarding his last story appear today in the letters to the editor column.

W.A.A. ELECTIONS

Nominations are hereby called for PRESIDENT OF W.A.A.

THE NOMINEE MUST: 1) be a woman student proceeding to a degree; 2) have attended McGill or Macdonald for two consecutive years; 3) have passed all subjects taken the previous year; 4) have had experience in the General Council of McGill WAA or within the WAA organization at Macdonald.

DEADLINE — NOMINATIONS MUST BE HANDED IN TO THE ATHLETICS OFFICE, RVC BY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 8 pm

All nomination forms must contain only the following statements: "We, the undersigned students, nominate for the position of President of WAA." Nomination sheets must be signed by 25 nominators together with their year and faculty and countersigned by the candidate.

MEETING FOR ALL NOMINEES will be held Wed. Feb. 21, in WAA Office, RVC at 1:15 pm
ELECTIONS FEBRUARY 28th

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ONE PAIR BLUE SHOES with red trim in shoebag, between the Union and Petersen Hall. Reward. Phone: 935-6440.

"MODERN FRENCH" dont j'ai besoin. Aidez un maudit anglais: Pensez-y donc! J'attends. Call Stu.: 747-9561.

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PAIR OF GLASSES IN A BROWN CASE. (Glasses by RN Taylor Co. Ltd.) in Leacock 132, Monday, Feb. 5. Call Rhonda, 695-3673.

GLORIA GREEN: your hat was found in Leacock. Phone Rhonda, 695-3673.

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HAPPINESS IS — a ride to Boston for two mademoiselles on February 13th or 14th. Phone 842-5379 after 5 pm.

RIDE WANTED to New York City over Carnival weekend. Will share expenses. Call Tani — 933-7805.

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MOC SKI TRIP Sunday Feb. 11th., Mt. Echo. \$5.50 includes tow, transportation and ski lessons. Bus(es) leave 7:45 a.m. from Roddick Gates. Tickets at Union Box Office. Tickets for Feb. 4th. valid on Feb. 11th., otherwise refundable at Box Office until Friday Feb. 9th.

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M.O.C. MEMBERS: For transportation to Shawbridge for Sno-Ski, Feb. 9-11, (a weekend of skiing, snowshoeing, broomball, square dancing et al) call Desmond: 637-3239.

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M.O.C. CARNIVAL SKI TRIP, Friday Feb. 16th to Mt. Sutton. Excellent skiing, no crowds. \$5.50 includes all day ski life ticket and return transportation. (\$6.00 for season subscribers). Bus leaves Roddick Gates 7:45 returns 7 pm. Andrea Watson 672-5697 for additional information.

GIRLS MAKE MONEY in your spare time selling cosmetics. For more information phone Michael — nights, 484-7265. Irving, weekends, 733-1678.

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League doormats battle**Reds prey on Gaels tomorrow**

by SEYMOUR KAUFMAN

The hockey Redmen will have the dual objective of snapping a five game losing streak and climbing out of the league cellar when they battle the Queen's Golden Gaels tomorrow night at 8 pm in the Winter Stadium.

The Gaels who have the honour of sharing last place with the Redmen, have been having troubles scoring goals this season, beating the opposing netminders only twenty-six times in eleven games. Only the Guelph Gryphons have a smaller total with twenty-five goals in ten outings. The Gaels, however, have in recent games shown a better scoring punch, getting six goals in their last outing against the Université de Montréal Carabins (although losing 8-6). The fact that they hold a 2-1 victory in the only meeting this year with the Redmen makes the Kingston Kilties a definite threat to the victory-starved Red and White.

Craig in nets

Redmen head coach Dave Copp, highly discouraged at his team's miserable showing in the won-lost columns, will try to plug up what he feels is the weak spot in the lineup by starting rookie Dave Craig in nets. Craig, who has seen action in two league games so far against Queen's and Laval, is the logical choice to fill the vacancy created by the graduation of Bruce Glencross next year and Copp plans to play Craig in the majority of the team's remaining four games.

"If Craig plays well against Queen's, win or lose, he'll goal the next game against Montreal," said Copp.

Offensively the Redmen seem to be embarking on better days as the third line of Jim Valerianos, Rick Walker and Jean Dupéré have finally found the scoring touch with Walker and Dupéré each scoring once at Guelph. The line has been one of the best defensively for the team ever since their formation just after the Christmas recess and their inability to score has been

Mermen, grunters in action tomorrow

Both the Redmen Swimming and wrestling squads see action this weekend, as the grunters flit across town to participate in the Provincial Novice Championships and the splashers travel to St. Jean to compete in the CMR Invitational Meet.

Coach Fouad Kamal's swimmers get another crack at Plattsburgh State, whose team has edged out the Reds twice, as well as SGWU, U de M and CMR.

The wrestlers are fresh off a victory over Sir George and a narrow weekend loss to the University of Toronto. The Blues edged out the Redmen 78-68, the Reds losing 10 points by default.

a source of concern for both the players and Copp.

The other forward units have been scoring consistently and Copp feels it is best to stick with the regular combinations than start switching players so late in the season.

"I don't know what to expect.

If the team plays well in front of Dave (Craig) we should be able to beat Queen's. It's a funny thing: we haven't, I feel, played a bad game since Christmas and look where we are. Still I think we can beat Queen's and then take on Montreal Carnival night," Copp said.

Happenings at Hillel

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Vice-President

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Treasurer

must be a Third-Year Commerce student.

Two (2) Secretaries

must be First, Second or Third-Year Commerce students.

Athletics Representative

must be a Second or Third-Year male Commerce student.

Nominations for President must be signed by fifty (50) Commerce students and counter-signed by the candidates.

Nominations for Vice-President must be signed by thirty-five (35) Commerce students and counter-signed by the candidates.

Nominations for Treasurer and Secretary must be signed by twenty-five (25) Commerce students and counter-signed by the candidates.

Nominations for Athletics Representative must be signed by twenty-five (25) male Commerce students and counter-signed by the candidates.

All nominations must be handed in at the Union switchboard (addressed to the Commerce Undergraduate Society) no later than 4 pm, Fri. Feb. 16, 1968.

Arthur Rabinovitch,
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Face CMR tonight

Beaupré paces Indian victory

by IRA TURETSKY

Led by a brilliant 34 point scoring effort by Bob Beaupré, the Indian basketball team scored a 75-62 victory over Plattsburgh State Tuesday night.

The win was the first ever for a Red and White cage squad over the American school. Earlier this season, as the Tribe's avid followers will no doubt recall, this same Plattsburgh team handed the Indians their worst beating of the season, 90-64.

As in the first game between the teams, the Tribe looked good in the early going. That is, Beaupré looked good. The 6'4" centre scored the team's first 10 points, and 16 of the first 19. However, it seemed that the invaders would soon take command. A 17-16 lead quickly became a 28-19 deficit, as the Tribe's offense became dormant.

Lead at half

In the last four minutes of the first half, the Indians, led by Vinny Lloyd, Ned Mehlman, and

of course, Beaupré, put on a 16-4 scoring burst to lead at the half 35-32. At this point, Beaupré had scored 20 points, and had pulled down 15 rebounds.

The second half saw Plattsburgh attempt to continue in a man on man defense, the high flying Beaupré soon put an end to that. After five minutes, the Tribe held a 45-35 lead, and Beaupré had 28 points. With Plattsburgh in a zone, Beaupré was prevented from driving, and the Indians were forced to shoot from the outside. To add to the fun, the opposition also went into a full court press.

By the three-quarter mark, the Tribe saw their lead dwindle to a mere 50-47 margin. At this point, Vinny Lloyd took over. His fine ball-handling and alert

passing shredded the Plattsburgh press, and he picked up 10 of his 13 points against the zone.

Rallying behind Lloyd, the Indians scored eight straight points to put the game out of reach.

Team's best game

There were a few anxious moments late in the game when Vinny Lloyd fouled out, but Phil Thompson took over the playmaking chores and kept the offense running. After the game, coach Rumble and his players were understandably jubilant. The team played its finest game of the year, and in the coach's words, "No-one played badly, no-one."

In addition to the individual brilliance of Beaupré, and the clutch work of Lloyd, Mehlman, Thompson, and Greg Olsen was instrumental in the win. Mehlman picked up 11 points, most of them in key situations. Thompson spelled the starting guards and picked up six points and several steals. And, Olsen, the "most improved player on the team, garnered 15 rebounds and six points.

At present, the Indians have an 11-3 record and a six-game winning streak. The team has not lost a game since the mid-year break, but they must continue their streak if they are to make the CIBL playoffs. This entails further revenge wins over CMR and Loyola, their other conquerors. The victory over Plattsburgh graphically demonstrates the degree of improvement since the beginning of the season. At this rate, the Tribe must be ranked as favorites to repeat last year's CIBL playoff win.

Indian fans will get a chance to view the new look Tribe tonight at six in the Currie Gym. The team will face CMR, who defeated them 65-64 back in November. The Indians, especially Beaupré have been looking forward to this game ever since. See you there.

ski scope

by PETER JAFFE

Christie Brothers

The final and largest gap between intermediate and advanced skiing is filled by the stem christie brothers — elementary, slow, fast, and chocolate chip. These are vital stages and cannot be skipped in striving for the threshold of parallel skiing.

The elementary stem is by far the easiest to learn and perform. The skier starts off in traverse position and after a couple of yards he opens up into a snow-plow and then initiates a snow-plow turn. When the outside ski is straight down the fall line the inside ski is lifted in towards the other. By means of lowering body position from the knees and ankles and pushing out with the heels, the skier will find himself in another traverse of opposite direction.

The slow stem christie differs in many ways from the elementary one. The traverse should be of the same gentle steepness but only the uphill ski flares out falling just short of being classified as a semi-snow-plow. The skis are brought together before the outside (i.e. downhill) ski becomes parallel to the fall line.

Pronounce it well

Body angulation should be more pronounced with the downhill hip in and shoulder back. Above all the head must be tilted over the downhill ski. A skier having difficulties should practice a traverse with many uphill stems in order to feel the proper weight transfer. For those over 250 lbs. these moves should not be made in one day and Allied Van Lines must be contacted.

The fast stem christie is simply on a steeper gradient with the stem less pronounced. The skis should be brought together



when they are almost at a forty five degree angle with the fall line. Emphasis is once more placed on body angulation. Once the skier has mastered these techniques he is ready for the dream of all novice and intermediate slopesmen — parallel and whelden.

(Sketches by Michal Dworak)

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"Children are not educated in public schools — they are processed. Most real education they must get from 'classrooms without walls' — from their families and friends, from chance acquaintances and enemies, from streets and back alleys, songs, transistors and television, from games and gambles.

"And what are they ready for at the end of all this? Ready perhaps to put themselves on the market with a diploma and possibly a skill or two. But if they have come to know themselves, if they have some grasp of how to live with other men, if they have begun to make some sense of their world and their own place in it, they have done so despite their schooling, not because of it."

000

The High School Tutorial Project sponsored a seminar on progressive education at McGill last Saturday. Discussions focussed around Everdale Place, a free school in Ontario. Later, staffers from the Daily and Radio McGill talked with four Everdale students, and Alan Rimmer, one of their teachers.

[illegible]

Everdale students live on the school premises five days a week, going home only on weekends.

When they first arrived this year, they were told there was no pre-determined organization for classes, meals, cleanup, bedtime or anything else. These they were expected to work out for themselves in a group discussion.

Students, as well as teachers, are involved in the decision-making process. A half hour meeting is held every noon to handle the business of the day. In addition, lengthy Thursday afternoon meetings serve to settle major problems and conflicts arising from communal life. Attendance at meetings is non-compulsory; decisions are reached by consensus.

Penny, a sixteen-year-old student, said of the meetings: "If no consensus is reached, things remain as they are. However, when the problem is of an important nature, the discussion goes on."

Teachers equal members of learning process

The role of the teacher is considerably different at Everdale than in a school using the lecture system. Robble, 16, said she felt like dropping out of her previous high school. She has always enjoyed studying but sensed any bursts of enthusiasm were suppressed by her teachers. "At Everdale the teachers are also quite willing to learn from us."

Paul, who hopes to go into radio and television broadcasting, says teachers have always been a symbol of authority for him. In the community school, however, where teachers and students are considered equal members of a two-way learning process, he can tell his educator, "Don't shoot me that bull," as a matter of course. Robble points out that, when students can criticize the manner in which a teacher conducts his class, hostilities can be nipped in the bud.

The reasoning behind the Everdale method stems from the idea that, in order for an individual to function successfully in society, he must be able to cope with the internal pressures created within it. Faculty members like Alan Rimmer think that this sort of free education is capable of producing creative members of society who won't be defeated by the social and psychological complexities of a technological world. "Most of the time you are with other people, and conflicts arise which must be settled," says Paul. Students at Everdale are given the opportunity to act in a free and responsible manner. They learn to face stress-producing situations and to deal with them successfully. Robble feels that "there is pressure to involve yourself from the other members of the community."

Learn at your own speed

All students agree the educational process at Everdale cannot compare

good grades. However, many feel an improvement in their relationship with their parents since they went to Everdale.

Very few kids attend class regularly. Last year, only four out of fifteen students were doing any kind of steady academic work. "I'm a prime example," says thirteen-year-old Harold. "I've been to a few classes, but they don't interest me."

Something essential is missing

While not denying the value of what staff member Bob Davis refers to as 'on-the-spot learning', it is not easy to dismiss the feeling that something is being missed at Everdale, that the students should be learning more history and math, that the perpetual 'summer camp' atmosphere should be coupled with one of intellectual and academic work.

We gained the impression this weekend that Everdale, while providing the basic framework for a school environment, is missing something essential to the learning process.

The staff and students at Everdale are aware of this problem, and they feel they have the answer. Allan Rimmer phrased it concisely in last year's Newsletter to parents: "We at The Everdale Place are convinced that the world of ideas, of discovery, and of invention will cease to be boring and irrelevant once the student has come to terms with himself."

They have seen part-way into the essential flaws of the present educational system. They have recognized that a

graphy of Scandinavia? He can't see anything which makes this meaningful to him.

How can you make the subject relevant?

It seems apparent that a person studies a subject only if he feels it's in his interest to study it, if he sees it as relevant to his life. This is where the public school system fails in a major way. In high school, the subject matter is made relevant because the student will fail and suffer a multitude of social sanctions if he doesn't 'learn' it. But this means that he learns only for an examination; and once the exam is over, the subject matter is no longer in his interest, and he promptly forgets it.

This method is poor. But so is Everdale's. The staff has legitimately rejected the authoritarian attitude as almost valueless to learning, as well as an insult to the intelligence of the human being. The Everdale framework, involving total participation in decision-making, and the freedom to study at will, is the best.

However, they've come up with no alternative method of making the subject matter relevant. Most of the few students who do any serious academic work do it only because of pressure from parents or from an awareness of the demands of society, and not because of any real desire to learn.

The answer does not lie in a return to the conventional school structure, but in the fact that education cannot be carried out in a vacuum. Before any history or geography are presented to the students as desirable, they must be aware of the need for studying them, aware that what other people do affects them directly, and hence that it is in their interest to know about it.

How does this awareness come about? It develops as a progression — from an awareness that some problems of the Individual cannot be solved without working in a group with other people who share that problem; to the second step, that what bothers one member of a group and hence affects his behavior will affect other members of the group, and therefore his problems are often in the long run, everyone's problems; and the final link to society as a whole is a group of people working together to solve problems they can't solve individually.

The immersion of the individual student into the Everdale community makes all but the last step of this progression immediately obvious to him. It is the final link which the students are not making, and which will not happen naturally within the community. The

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student can indeed 'come to terms with himself' at Everdale (and in fact many of them have — we were particularly impressed with the emotional stability and maturity of the students we met this weekend); but this is happening only in the context of the isolated community.

For the individual within the Everdale situation to become aware of his role in the social fabric, and all the implications this involves, some form of concrete program leading to this awareness, a program such as "animation sociale", must be adopted and put into practice by the staff.



Alan Rimmer (right) gives two students some helpful hints about the printing trade. Students at Everdale take many 'non-academic' subjects as part of their curriculum.

with the public school system. "Education at Everdale," says Penny, "is a monstrous thing, an emotional growth. Teachers are excellent and classes are small. You have freedom to learn and you are respected as an individual." Classes are very casual and informal. The speed of learning is up to the individual. Teacher and students sit around a table sipping coffee and smoking cigarettes. "You can get very excited about what you are learning," says Penny. "You can drift into another topic without worrying. It's a wonderful experience."

If a student is not inclined to involve himself academically he does not have to; attendance in classes is not compulsory. Furthermore, he is not examined unless he wants to be. Strictly speaking there are no academic requirements that must be met in order to remain in the community. Some people admit they are under pressure (threat of removal) from their parents to make

person will learn only what he wants to learn, that there is no real value in telling him what to learn, and that the best learning situation is one in which the individual is free to study what he wants.

But to assume that in some kind of mysterious and inevitable way, the Everdale student will 'come to terms with himself' and spontaneously discover in himself a basic desire to learn, is perhaps a little optimistic, and certainly premature: it hasn't happened at Everdale yet.

Alan Rimmer, in an interview for the CBC Centennial series "This Is Our World", expressed the Everdale dilemma in concrete terms: "It's very hard to teach the kids, say, the geography of Scandinavia, because they don't think it's relevant to them or their lives. Personally, I'm interested, because I'm interested in education and in politics..."

To put it bluntly, why in hell should the Everdale kid want to learn the geo-